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FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1954

THE JERUSALEM POST

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FRIEDMANN JERUSALEM

Column One
BY
David Courtney

TEMPERS in London and Washington seem to have cooled. Second thoughts appear to have settled among the harassed minds of State Department and Foreign Office and fertilized one of those delightful Anglo-Saxon compromises which heal wounded pride and save faces. Anyway, Mr. Bedell Smith is to go to Geneva where he will make the best of M. Mendes-France's Indo-China settlement; and, in return, Britain and France will help Mr. Dulles to work out some kind of South-East Asian Pact. On the evidence of the meagre reports so far available by way of newspapers and radio France and Britain have not had to concede very much to the American viewpoint. They had never rejected the proposals for a South-East Asian Pact but had advised putting it off until after the Geneva Conference had done its work. That still appears to be the situation. From the American point of view the gain, no doubt, is in the assurance that there will be, one day, an anti-Communist Pact and that Mr. Eden's Locarno proposals have been dropped in its favour.

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BUT if tempers have cooled and second thoughts have burgeoned in the west, the political meteorologists still hold out the prospect of variable weather and temperatures at Geneva and in Indo-China. Will the Vietminh and Peking representatives in Geneva spin out the minutes still left to M. Mendes-France in the hope of being able to add Hanoi to their prestige and debating-points? It is clear that the bait of U.N. representation has been withdrawn at least for the time being. It has not been "forever excluded" said Sir Winston Churchill replying to Mr. Attlee in Wednesday's foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons, but to force the issue now would be "to complicate altogether the very grave affairs we have to deal with, and would be regarded as a most harsh act of unfriendliness by the mighty people of U.S." Moscow and Peking can hardly expect Britain to choose the China trade in preference to American friendship — if that, indeed, is the choice —; but may decide that they, at any rate, have nothing to lose by complicating "altogether the very grave affairs we have to deal with."

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AGAINST that prospect is the fact that western Europe's present tendency to try out the good faith of Russia and China and the possibility of "co-existence," if checked now may not recur. If M. Mendes-France fails to keep his word to the National Assembly and is compelled to meet that body next week without at least an Indo-China ceasefire, his successor may be someone of very different kidney. In any event, the collapse of Mendes-France at this stage would weaken and probably bring down a good deal more than his prestige and premiership; it would weaken the Churchill-Eden policy of caution and give a fairly clear field to the interventionist influences said to be working hard on Mr. Dulles. It might lead to what would be, in effect, the final dropping of France in favour of a sovereign and limitlessly re-armed Germany. These possibilities may not necessarily add up to the likelihood of war. But they do add up to conditions under which the threat of war comes frighteningly close.

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ON the evidence, neither Soviet Russia nor the U.S. Administration want war. Britain and France are horrified at the thought of it. The U.S. Civil Defence Administrator's statement that in the event of thermonuclear war the people will have to "die, dig or get out" does not sound like war-mongering; and the knowledge of people everywhere that they will have to "die, dig or get out" if there is world war, hardly makes for the public atmosphere governments need in advance of war. On the whole, therefore, what looks like pretty decisive evidence seems to favour the chances of Mendes-France and of an end to the war in Indo-China, which will mean, in turn, the re-invigoration of France itself. The world needs the re-invigoration of France more than it is disposed to admit.

Jerusalem, July 16.

MINISTER TO PARAGUAY

ASUNCION, Thursday (INA).— The Israel Minister to Paraguay, Dr. Arieh Kubovy, presented his credentials to Provisional President Romero Pereyra today. Dr. Kubovy is also Minister to other South American republics.

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Danube Dam Goes; Floods Threaten Hungary, Slovakia

VIENNA, Thursday. — A state of emergency has been declared in the districts along the Danube between Vienna and the Czechoslovak frontier, where one of the river dams collapsed last night. Three villages, Hainburg, Jagerhaus and Woerthau, were evacuated.

At Hainburg, the Danube passed the highest level ever reached during the 1899 floods.

In Germany and Upper Austria, the river continued to drop today, as Czechoslovakia and Hungary braced to meet the crest of the flood wave.

In Vienna, the water level dropped at the rate of one inch an hour, and further upstream the population began returning to their abandoned homes. They found many of them completely destroyed or badly undermined. Serious crop damage is reported, and thousands of domestic animals were drowned.

Downstream the next big city threatened was Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, and troops from all over the country have been sent to the area.

In Hungary, too, troops have been called up. The floods are expected to reach Budapest over the week-end, and at the present rate could inundate parts of the city.

In the U.S. meanwhile, 24 persons have died in St. Louis in the worst heat wave recorded this year. Dozens of others were hospitalized.

(Reuter, UP)

Ali Protests India's River Diversion

KARACHI, Thursday (UP). — The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammed Ali, today called India's diversion of the Sutlej River waters from Pakistan "a potential threat to peace on the subcontinent."

He accused India of violating an international agreement, and declared that it "threatens the existence of millions of our people."

Mr. Ali told a news conference that the Pakistan people already had been affected by the dwindling waters of the Sutlej, which is being used for India's Bhakra canal project which opened on July 8. He added that the situation would become "very serious" in September.

The Premier emphasized that Pakistan "will explore every possibility of an amicable settlement."

He stated that the Pakistan Government was hopefully awaiting the re-opening of the World Bank negotiations on the canal waters between Pakistan and India, to be held in Washington on August 10. In the meantime, he added, the Government was considering all possible methods of obtaining supplementary water supplies, including "an appeal to the people of the nation to come out and help dig canals."

"If necessary, I'll dig canals," he concluded.

(Pakistan Wates, — P. 4)

West German Credit In EPU Rises $36m.

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — West Germany has maintained her record of being the largest monthly creditor in the European Payments Union, with a June total of $36.1m., according to figures issued here today.

With this credit, West Germany's overall surplus in the Union at the end of June climbed to a total of $1,107m.

Denmark was the heaviest debtor during the month with a deficit of $21.7m. followed by Italy with $12m.

Cyprus Turks Oppose Mooted Constitution

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — Cyprus Turks comprising one-fifth of the island's total population of 500,000, sent a cable today to the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, protesting against the constitution, which, is is strongly rumoured, Britain is to offer Cyprus during the next few weeks.

The cable, sent by the Executive Committee of the Turkish National Party, the only Turkish political party on the island, states that "Cyprus Turks vigorously oppose union with Greece or any form of constitution which might lead to such union."

The cable added that 100,0 0 Cyprus Turks "oppose, reject and protest against" any form of constitution which might endanger their lawful rights.

Cyprus Turks favour the continuation of the status quo.

JAMALI MEETS IKE

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Iraqi Foreign Minister, Dr. Fadhil el Jamali, conferred with President Eisenhower today. The Assistant Secretary of State for Near East. ern Affairs, Mr. Henry Byroade, also was present.

Molotov Receives West's Peace Plan

GENEVA, Thursday. — France and Britain completed their final terms for an "honourable" peace settlement in Indo-China and presented them to the Soviet delegation here this evening.

The conditions were drawn up by the French Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Pierre Mendes-France, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, after their return from talks in Paris with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles. Both were confident of achieving a cease-fire by Monday night, the self-imposed deadline of M. Mendes-France.

They prepared their plan without active American assistance but with its tacit approval gained in Paris.

Indo-Chinese Told

M. Mendes-France told their plan to the Foreign Ministers of the three Associated States of Indo-China — Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. He then presented the terms to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, at a meeting at Mr. Eden's villa. Later, Mr. Molotov dined with M Mendes-France.

The Soviet and Chinese delegations here said today that the French Premier could keep his deadline with ease, provided that he agrees to the principles of the political settlement which will follow an armistice.

All delegations were in a whirlwind today with each meeting most of the others in turn.

Diplomatic quarters believe that the U.S., because of the strong feeling against People's China in Congress (this afternoon, the House of Representatives voted 361 to nil against admitting the Chinese People's Republic to the U.N.) will not be able to commit itself as firmly as the other nations. But the fact that the U.S. is not standing aside entirely, will put an agreement on a much more solid foundation.

Five Proposals

The Franco-British proposals were said to cover:

1. A cease-fire line partitioning Vietnam on or near the 16th parallel. (The French had at first wanted the 18th parallel, while the Communists demanded the 14th).
2. Provision for France to retain Haiphong, at least for the time being, as a staging area for the French Expeditionary Corps.
3. Neutralisation of Laos and Cambodia.
4. Deferment of Vietnam elections until conditions have become more settled, and
5. Exclusion of Communist States from the international control commission to be set up to guarantee an armistice.

Mr. Dulles said on his return to Washington this morning, "We have found a formula for constructive allied unity which will have a beneficial effect on the Geneva conference.

Principles Upheld

"It carries no danger that the U.S. will abandon its principles.

"These talks (in Paris) have brought about an understanding concerning Indo-China much more complete than has heretofore existed. It enables us to demonstrate anew the solidarity of the Western powers in the face of Communist hostility and intrigue."

Mr. Dulles drove directly to the White House, where he went immediately into conference with President Eisenhower.

He was also to confer today with the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Bedell Smith, who is to leave for Geneva late tomorrow to head the American delegation at the conference.

(Reuter, UP)

WEST DELAYS BALKAN PACT

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the proposed Balkan Military Alliance between Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia "has implications for members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which they will require time to study."

He was replying to a question whether the signing of the alliance had been delayed as a result of any requests by the U.S. or Britain.

The postponement of the meeting of the Greek, Turkish and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers, scheduled to take place at Bled, Yugoslavia, on Saturday when the military accord was expected to have been signed, was announced yesterday.

3 Soviet States Join UNESCO

VENICE, Thursday (Reuter).— Russia has joined the U.N. Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, it was announced at the Organization's Executive Council meeting here today.

The Ukraine and Byelorussia have also joined. Rumania has applied for membership and Poland and Hungary have said that they would again take part in the Organization's work, the President, Dr. Luther Evans announced.

Preparations in Cairo For Evacuation Talks

CAIRO, Thursday. — British and Egyptian delegations met here today for what well-informed sources predicted would probably be the last informal meeting before full-scale negotiations open on the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone.

In London last night, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, declared: "I am certain that we shall get no agreement on any terms under which fighting formations will stay for a substantial time in Egypt."

Mr. Lloyd was replying to the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons.

Labour Party speakers during the debate had urged the Conservative Government not to give in to the group of 40 rebel Conservative back-benchers who are adamantly opposed to evacuation.

Mr. Lloyd said: "We are certainly aware of the facts that have to be considered; the new development of the hydrogen bomb, the deployment of our forces, the unhappy condition of our forces in the Canal Zone, the bad relations between the Arab states and Israel, and the importance of our prestige in Asian and Arab countries. All these things have been taken into account.

"We think the terms (which the British have offered the Egyptians) are reasonable. But, of course, if it proves impossible to reach agreement, we may have to sit it out, waiting with patience and in strength whatever may befall us."

The Cairo correspondent of "The New York Times" reports, according to "Al Ahram", that the Soviet Ambassador here, Mr. Daniel Solod, called on the Prime Minister, Mr. Gamal Abdul Nasser to urge him to reject Britain's demand that evacuation be conditional on re-entry in the event of war in the Middle East. *(Reuter, UP)*

U.S. LIBRARIES IN EGYPT GUTTED

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Fires started by incendiary bombs broke out simultaneously last night in U.S. Information Service libraries in Cairo and Alexandria.

Several hundred books worth an estimated $2,500 were destroyed or damaged.

Terrorists, Troops Clash In Tunisia

TUNIS, Thursday. — French troops and Tunisian terrorists were engaged in a running battle in southern Tunisia today. The clashes started when a French patrol was attacked by the "fellaghas" and reinforcements were ambushed.

In Morocco, Nationalist terrorists today ordered all Moroccans working as domestic servants with European families to leave their jobs within a fortnight.

The order went out as new acts of arson and intimidation were reported from various parts of the Protectorate.

A French school and a French club went up in flames at Rabat last night. Police said that the fires were carefully planned and had caused extensive damage.

In Casablanca, terrorists shot dead a shopkeeper who defied their order to close his shop in a traders' "strike." *(Reuter, UP)*

Raid in Cuba

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Thursday (UP). — A soldier and a civilian were killed last night when unidentified gunmen attacked the Government ammunition depot there. The attack was repelled, and the gunmen fled into the hills, closely pursued by Government troops.

Santiago was the site of last year's unsuccessful revolt against the Government of President Fulgencio Batista.

GUATEMALAN JUNTA SACKING COMMUNISTS

GUATEMALA CITY, Thursday (UP). — The Government junta decreed today that all Communists and "fellow-travellers" are to be dismissed from Government and municipal jobs without dismissal pay.

The appointment of Colonel Miguel Mendoza as new Chief of Police, announced and then denied a few days ago, was finally confirmed yesterday.

Colonel Mendoza, a senior officer in the "Liberation Army," will "completely reorganize" the police force, it was stated.

$110,000 Gift Breaks JNF Record

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Dr. Maxwell Abbel, an outstanding Jewish Community leader, has contributed $110,000 to the Jewish National Fund, according to an announcement made by Dr. Harris Levine, President of the J.N.F. in the U.S. This is the largest single contribution to the J.N.F. ever received from an individual.

The Fund has undertaken to use part of the money for a housing scheme in Jerusalem.

Mr. Abbel has devoted considerable time and money to Jewish causes. He recently received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Amin Jarjura New Nazareth Mayor

NAZARETH, Thursday. — Mr. Amin Jarjura, 60, Greek Orthodox, ex-Knesset member, was elected Mayor of Nazareth this morning at a session of the 15-member Council which was itself elected on April 12.

The three-month-old dispute in the Council in its effort to find a Mayor, was finally solved when eight Councillors—Mr. Jarjura himself, four Moslems and three Catholics — raised their hands in Mr. Jarjura's favour, against the seven votes of the Communist Councillors and Mr. Yacob Farrah, also a Greek-Orthodox, who was the Communists' candidate.

Without Support

Mr. Farrah signed an agreement with the Communists two days ago which promised their support for his candidacy, but the effort failed when no other Councillor was found to support Mr. Farrah. The Communist nomination of Mr. Farrah, in effect, was the main factor in uniting the remaining Councillors in support of Mr. Jarjura, thus ensuring his election.

After the vote, Mr. Jarjura took the place of the Elections Officer, Mr. M. Ruah, of the Ministry of Interior, who had managed Municipal affairs since April 12. Mr. Ruah congratulated the new Mayor, as did all the Councillors, including the Communists. Mr. Jarjura thanked them for the confidence they had placed in him, and hoped for cooperation from all to help in raising the standard of all phases of Municipal life.

He is the first Christian to become Mayor since 1948, when Mr. Yosef el Fahoum was elected. He was appointed to the Council in 1952, but resigned in 1953. An advocate, he was elected to the first Knesset as the Nazareth Democrat (Mapai affiliate) candidate. He failed to be returned in the second Knesset election.

Former Magistrate

Mr. Jarjura studied at Nazareth's Russian School and the Law School in Jerusalem, and was a Magistrate during the Mandate.

The election of the Mayor put an end to a three-month-old deadlock on the mayoralty issue, resulting from the inability of the nine Councillors to form a united anti-Communist bloc. The period was marked by tension which resulted twice in the outbreak of violence between Communists and non-Communists.

J'lem Council Begins Debate on Budget

Jerusalem's Municipal Council last night began debating its long-deferred budget for 1954-55 with the Coalition present in full force, but the Opposition represented by only one Councillor, Mr. A. Kubianov (Mapam), who announced that his Party headquarters had advised him to continue participation in Municipal meetings despite the Opposition walk-out of three weeks ago. Mr. Kubianov asked for a week of grace to study the IL.9m. draft budget, and this proposal was carried.

Mr. E. Eliachar, Deputy Mayor in charge of finance, presented the draft, item by item, noting that the Ministry of Interior would not transfer any of the Government grant for this year until the budget had been voted on and had received Ministry endorsement. Despite Mr. Eliachar's plea for for IL.500,000 from the Government, the Ministry refused to allocate more than IL.300,000. The City has requested a donation of IL.180,000 from the Mif'al Ha'payis lottery, which, until now, has restricted its benefits to other towns.

Gradings Overdue

The Municipal Workers' Committee, in a letter sent to the city management and the Ministry of Interior, this week, protested against the management's failure to comply with its promise to settle Provident Fund payments owing for several years, and also to implement applications for gradings which are long over-due.

According to an agreement which terminated the last general strike of city employees, these conditions should have been fulfilled by March 15.

Mr. Eliachar, answering questions on the matter, alleged that although the Workers' Committee had signed this protest, it was inspired by a Hatadrut faction. Mr. Kubianov sternly refuted this, disclosing that the local Labour Council had actually advised the Workers' Committee not to strike for their claims. Yesterday, Mr. Eliachar guaranteed the employee a speedy settlement of their demands, despite his remarks to the Council.

Bennike Refuses to Vote On Blame for J'lem Attack

IL.4m. from Reserves To Spur Exports

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Government will use IL.4m. of the IL.7m. from the Reserve Fund in the Ordinary Budget, which had been set aside to cover an expected increase of 22 points in the cost of living index, to encourage exporters, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said during his fortnightly visit to Haifa industry today.

The money will be freed for exports as the index is not now expected to rise by more than 12 points, Mr. Bernstein stated. The Government would also use IL.14m. from the Development Budget to create productive employment in industry and agriculture, of which IL.8m. to IL.9m. will be granted to industrial enterprises that will undertake to employ additional workers.

Materials Shortage

At the Shemen plant, Mr. U. Shalon, Managing Director, told the Minister of Shemen's raw material difficulties for edible oil production. Materials in stock would last through August, and no soya shipment is expected until the end of the year. If none arrives before then, production will be stopped.

He suggested that materials be obtained through the U.S. Grant or by barter agreement. Negotiations to barter Israel cement for copra are now under way, he stated. Because of irregular material supplies this year, the edible oil plant has remained idle for two-thirds of the time.

Mr. Shalon said that if subsidies on edible oil are withdrawn, Shemen would face great financial difficulties; to which Mr. Bernstein replied that the withdrawal was "under advisement" and not immediate. Mr. Shalon also suggested that in order to encourage exports the local distribution of olive oil, which could be sold for $500 per ton, should be stopped, and other oil, imported at $300 per ton, should be distributed here instead.

$50,000 Tons' Cement

At the Nesher plant, the Minister heard that the production of 50,000 tons of cement annually when the plant was established 20 years ago has now been raised to 550,000 tons, including 150,000 tons from the Ramle plant. Exports would earn $2m. this year.

However, transport to the port and port fees were too high, raising cement prices by IL.5,500, or $2 per ton by the time the cement was loaded aboard. Government taxes on cement, IL.35 out of the IL.58.750 sale price per ton, were also too high.

At the Nesher paper bag factory, a joint Soiel Boneh and Finnish enterprise, the Minister heard that 16½ million cement bags had been made since production started two years ago. The plant now also makes bags for Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., and will soon begin to use Hadera-made paper.

CZECHS RETURN 7 U.S. SOLDIERS

WAIDHAUS, Germany (UP).— Seven American servicemen held by the Czechoslovak authorities since July 4, were returned to the U.S. authorities at this frontier station today.

Their return had been demanded in a stiff American Note last week after Czechoslovakia had accused the soldiers of gathering information on Czechoslovak territory.

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Mapai's Central Committee tonight approved the Government scheme for an Increased Development Budget by the vote of all members present except three.

Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, told the Committee of the IL.28m. increase in the Development Budget agreed to by the Cabinet yesterday. The Committee's resolution said that the decision of the Cabinet was in line with Mapai plans to stabilise the economy, create work for the jobless and gradually abolish most subsidies.

Mr. Joseph Saphir, the Minister of Communications, reported to the General Zionist Economic Council here today on the compromise obtained in the Cabinet on subsidies yesterday.

Israel and Egypt Exchange Captives

An Israel soldier, who was seized from inside Israel territory by an Egyptian patrol on March 28, was returned on Wednesday. Despite a decision by the Egyptian-Israel MAC condemning the seizure and calling for his return to Israel on April 1, the soldier, Baruch Fetman, was not returned until yesterday.

An Egyptian soldier, Corporal Abdul Wahab, who had been detained by Israel authorities since February 2, was returned to the Egyptian authorities. The exchange had been negotiated directly by Israel and Egyptian officers.

Sixty metres of irrigation pipes valued at IL.300 were stolen from Moshav Maslul in the South on Wednesday night. Tracks of three barefoot men led across the border to the Gaza Strip.

Bus Cooperatives Warn Of Strike Next Week

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A warning strike of all bus transportation facilities in the country, to last for several hours, will probably be staged next week, an emergency meeting of executives of the three bus cooperatives — Egged, Dan and Hamekasher — decided today. They are demanding lower prices for petrol and licences, and reduced taxes.

The bus cooperative spokesmen said that they now preferred the reductions rather than the 10 per cent fare increase which they had recently demanded, and which had been summarily rejected by the Minister of Communications.

Physicians Meet To Consider Gov't Delay

The Government's delay in forming a promised inter-ministerial committee to deal with the situation of Government salaried physicians, led to a meeting in Jerusalem yesterday of the Central Committee of the Israel Medical Association, the Association has announced.

The physicians had agreed on June 29 to postpone a strike decision when a special committee of Ministers proposed the formation of a Board to look into their demands. The meeting of the Central Committee was held to decide future action.

200 Demonstrate In Safad

SAFAD, Thursday. — Some 200 workers demonstrated outside the Labour Council today protesting against salary payment delays, which would leave them without bread for the Sabbath.

They are employed by the Government Afforestation and Soil Conservation Departments, by Mata'ei Ha'eoma and the Marom Hagalil District Council. They said that two months' wages, totalling IL.30,000, was owed them.

11 IRAQ PAPERS SHUT

The Baghdad daily, "El Hiyad," owned by the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Iraqi Parliament, Sadik el Bassan, has been suspended, NEABS reported. This is the 11th Iraqi paper to be closed within a week.

10,000 STRIKE IN ALEPPO

More than 10,000 Aleppo textile workers went on strike yesterday in sympathy with the Damascus textile hands who have been out for 17 days, NEABS reported.

Syrian trade unions have threatened a general strike if the textile workers' demands for better conditions are not met.

E. GERMAN EX-MINISTER JAILED FOR SABOTAGE

BERLIN, Thursday.—Karl Hamann co-Chairman of the German Liberal Democratic Party and former Minister of Supply was sentenced today to ten years in prison for sabotaging East Germany's food supply. *(UP)*

Jordan Spurns Six Israel Proposals

General Vagn Bennike, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, abstained on the resolutions submitted by the Israel and Jordan delegations to the Mixed Armistice Commission at the conclusion of the special meeting yesterday on the firing which broke out in Jerusalem on June 30. Therefore, both resolutions, framed to condemn the other party for initiating the attack failed.

After the session, official Israel circles expressed deep concern over the pernicious effects that the refusal to attribute responsibility may have.

Before the vote, General Bennike reiterated the plea he had made at the previous session: "I asked you to recognize that it would be idle, in an incident of this character, to seek to pinpoint the first shot and so to condemn either side... the Jerusalem incident was not thought out in advance by either party... I again ask you to turn your attention to the future, and to measures which we should all work out together."

The Israel delegation prefaced the six-hour parley by noting that the Jordanians had persisted in their provocation by sniping and stone-throwing from the Old City Wall ever since they had promised to cease doing so at the M.A.C meeting on Monday. The Jordan spokesmen, at that meeting, had agreed to General Bennike's proposals, which included "the complete repression of sniping." Nevertheless, the Legionnaires appeared unable to abide by this injunction. Dr. Y. Heikal, heading the Jordan delegation, did not offer to explain the continuation of shooting from the Old City ramparts.

The Israel delegation, commenting that General Bennike's technical suggestions to mitigate border tension were a corollary to the Armistice Agreement, considered, however, that they by themselves were inadequate to cope with the situation. They therefore submitted six proposals of a more fundamental nature:

- Reaffirmation by the Parties of their obligation to abide by all the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement.
- Reaffirmation by the Parties of their obligation to settle all differences and disputes by pacific means,
- Implementation of the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement providing for free access to the Holy Places, cultural institutions and to Mount Scopus, and the resumption of the normal functioning of the humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus,
- Reaffirmation of the obligation under the General Armistice Agreement to refrain from firing across the lines and from all hostile acts, and its strict observance, particularly in the Jerusalem area,
- Division of the Jerusalem no-man's-land — which has been a source of incidents — and clear marking of the demarcation line jointly by the two Parties, and
- Meeting at an appropriate level of representatives of the two Parties with a view to adopting security measures for the mitigation of tension and prevention of incidents, particularly in the Jerusalem area.

Dr. Heikal rejected all these proposals by denying that the Jordan delegation was competent to deal with such matters. The Israel spokesmen interpreted his reaction as a pointblank refusal: Jordan is unprepared even to refer to any of these proposals. The Chairman responded neither to the Israel proposals, nor to the suggestions outlined by Jordan on Monday, the alleged intention of which was also to eliminate outbreaks of firing on the Jerusalem frontier. The Jordanian delegation, however, did not insist on its own proposals after Israel had expressed, at the previous meeting, its willingness to discuss them and any other that the Parties may desire to raise, in an appropriate forum.

The meeting continued with a discussion on the draft resolutions, and the Israel delegates summed up their case, as follows. Prior to the first volleys, Jordan emplacements had been reinforced and extra positions established, whereas Israel security forces were caught unprepared, and only later had brought up additional troops.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Heikal, referring to the effectiveness of Jordan fire in the first hour, said that the fact that Jordan did not bring up reinforcements after the outbreak of firing didn't prove anything. Dr. Heikal's admission that Jordan found no need at all to bring

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 5)

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Golda Meyerson, the Minister of Labour, returned yesterday by El Al after hosting the Israel delegation to the International Labour Organization conference in Geneva and addressing Bond Drive meetings in Switzerland.

Mr. Moshe Bar-Sela, Director-General of the Ministry of Social Welfare, returned yesterday by El Al from Canada where he had attended an international meeting on social welfare.

Professor Walter Strauss, Nutrition Adviser to the Ministries of Health and Commerce and Industry, left yesterday by T.W.A. for a short visit to London.

Dr. Alex Bein, Deputy Director of the Jewish Agency Archives, returned yesterday by T.W.A. from a visit to Germany, Britain and France. Also aboard the plane was Mr. Y. Koniakov, formerly Controller of Foreign Currency, returning from a visit to Europe.

Rabbi Armand E. Cohen, of Cleveland, and Rabbi Edward Sandrow, of Woodmere, Long Island, yesterday called on Mr. M. Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut. They were accompanied by Mr. Reuven Rubin, painter, and Mrs. Rubin.

Rabbi I. M. Levin, Chairman of the Agudat Yisrael Executive Committee, left yesterday to attend the forthcoming UNESCO meeting as Agudat Yisrael observer to protest Indian proposals to re-arrange the calendar into 52 complete weeks with blank days, a system which would alter the day on which the Sabbath falls.

Mr. Bartley Crum arrived yesterday by K.L.M. on a two-week visit, during which he will attend the dedication of a wood named in memory of his son. He will also deal with business matters, especially those affecting "Berip to Israel," of which he is the legal adviser.

Mr. Edward A. Norman, President and founder of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, has arrived for a short stay to review the work of the organization with its Israel Advisory Board.

Mr. S. Sacks, of Moshi Sacks and the Argaman Dye Works, returned yesterday by K.L.M. from Germany, where he had spent three weeks in connection with purchases of raw materials and equipment for his factories under the Reparations Agreement.

Bishop George Cabana, of Canada, arrived yesterday by K.L.M. on a brief pilgrimage. He is staying at the Ramat Aviv Hotel.

Miss Lilly Myer has arrived in Israel from London en route to South Africa where she will conduct the women's I.U.A. campaign. Miss Myer spent 18 months in Israel recently as Government adviser on organization and administration, and later undertook a mission for World Wizo.

A banquet for Professor Fishel Schneerson on the occasion of the publication by the Sorbonne, Paris, of his book "Play and Nervousness Among Children" was held at the home of Dr. M. Dvorjetski in Tel Aviv on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jack Zackler, chairman of the Women's Division of the Israel Bond Drive in Chicago, and member of the National Board of Pioneer Women, has arrived with her son, Lyle, as guest of the Moetzet Hapoalot, for a six-week visit.

A group of 15 staff members and city managers from the Israel Bond Organization in America have arrived for a tour of Bond-aided enterprises. They are: Mr. Shragai Cohen, Mr. Jehiel Dobkevitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Zvi Englander, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Goodman, Miss Bertha Greenberg, Miss Arline Meyer, Miss Ruth Richman and Mr. Morton Robinstein, all of New York; Miss Vera Cosen of Camden, N.J., Mr. Milton Fromer of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Morris Mitzner of Atlanta, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. Martin Neumark of Montreal, Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Lou Stein of San Francisco and Mr. Max Weissman, of Trenton, N.J.

Mr. D. E. Tchertok, of the Jewish National Fund Directorate, has returned from a two-year mission in the United States and Canada.

Mr. R. Arzi, Director of the Jewish National Fund Youth Department, has returned from a two-month visit to Western Europe on behalf of the J.N.F. and Yad Vashem."

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Tsila and Peninah Amir wish to express their thanks to all who sent their condolences on the occasion of the death of their husband and father of Michael Amir (Weissman) the late Israel Minister to Holland.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

ARMON: Gazebo, the People Girl.
EDEN: Young Bess. Today at 1.30 p.m.: Kids' Program.
EDISON: Song of Scheherazade.
ORGIL: Sudden Fear. Today: The Thief.
ORION: Diplomatic Courier.
ORNA: The Quiet Man.
STUDIO: The Great Waltz.
ZION: Thunder Bay. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Le Salaire de la Peur.

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Yesterday's Press:

All Groups Should Bear Burden of Development

Employees will get back, in the form of cost-of-living boosts, what they lose following the increase in prices, says "Davar" (Histadrut) in connection with the Development Budget, adding that the workers will accept the additional burden of an increase on condition that the other classes will also do their duty.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) on the other hand, feels that the workers will, as usual be the only ones to suffer. The General Zionists were not even ready to put up with a truly progressive direct tax and Maoul therefore retreated even further and proposed an indirect tax by which poor and rich will be affected alike. The profiteers of recent years will grow richer and to do so will again shirk their obligations successfully.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says that though the compromise reached is far from meeting all the expectations of the General Zionists it is certainly much better than all alternatives. The Party have achieved two things: the principle of the progressive character of subsidies as part of the welfare state has been broken and the damage which will be caused as a result of this to the poorer sections of the population has been restricted. The paper criticizes "Ha'aretz" (Independent) for having favoured the abolition of subsidies in May and for opposing it today.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) hopes that the visit of the Chief of Staff will strengthen the ties of friendship between the U.S. and this country while "Al Hamishmar" notes that the visit gave the American Government another opportunity to discriminate against Israel.

Religious Tolerance

"Ha'aretz" comments on the quarrel about Elijah's Cave in Haifa between the Ministry for Religious Affairs and Carmelite monks and claims that the idea of religious tolerance has not yet struck roots among the holders of the key positions in the Ministry. There should be no discrimination whatsoever against our religious minorities in this country.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) deals in its editorial with various proposals for immigrant absorption made in the Knesset by Party spokesmen, while "Herut" publishes another leading article in the series against defeatism and official shortcomings. "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) protests against the arrest of several Party members who had attacked and manhandled an army captain in the streets of Nazareth. The paper says that the arrest of these young fighters for peace is rampant fascism.

'NO EXCUSE FOR NEGLECTING' BASIC ZIONIST ISSUES

There is no excuse for neglecting the ideological problems facing the Zionist Movement as a result of the foundation of the State despite the fact that immersion in practical affairs has absorbed all our efforts, declared Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, head of the Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Jewish Agency in a speech to the Central Committee of Mapai in Tel Aviv last night.

Israel must abandon her "chauvinism" for the realisation that her fate is largely determined by the problem of the Diaspora, just as the State was brought into existence by those very problems. It is therefore urgently concerned with the Diaspora.

There, the principle problem is that of assimilation which is steadily taking place behind a facade of security and ease. Many important Jewish communities are facing disintegration, and this may be a disaster comparable to the severance from contact with Jews of East European Jewry and the Hitlerite massacre. Before the war, there were 15 Jewries numbering over a quarter of a million: today, there are only four; the U.S., the USSR, Great Britain and Argentina and in all of these assimilation is rampant. Statistics are unobtainable, but figures for mixed marriages are symptomatic. Thus, in Chile, there were 20%. In Rome, out of 21 scions of a famous Jewish family, only one has remained within Judaism.

Another sign is the state of Jewish education about which the Diaspora is so proud, despite the fact that 80% of Jewish children cannot write a line of Hebrew and receive no Jewish education. Most of the 20% learn only in "Sunday School" or a maximum of two to three times a week: for a few hours, and this "education" ceases at *Bar Mitzva*. No enough is being given to maintain a Jewish attachment. In a so-called religious community such as Tunis, 85% of the Jewish-owned stores are open on the Sabbath.

Communist Assimilation

On the other side of the coin, Mr. Dobkin stressed the loss by assimilation into the young Communist movement of many thousands of Jewish youth.

He quoted a definition of an assimilationist current in the U.S. as "a Jew who likes to associate with Jews who do not like Jewish society."

Mr. Dobkin said that the second basic reason why we must no longer neglect the Diaspora was the critical position in which Israel finds herself today. Our population was not increasing as it should. In the past three years, 37,942 persons had immigrated to Israel, and 21,667 had left the country. We cannot and must not depend upon catastrophe to motivate immigration, though this cause would operate, as the most recent reports from North Africa indicate.

The future of immigration was dependent, continued Mr. Dobkin, on a profound Zionist educational effort beginning with the young of Diaspora Jewry. The slogan here, he felt must be "A Zionism of self-realisation by means of immigration to Israel." Implementation implies a fighting Zionist organization with a clear view of its basic mission.

We now see that it is not realistic to talk of the functions of the Zionist organization passing over to the Jewish people as a whole, even if most of them today are sympathetic to Israel and are prepared to help her.

But, Mr. Dobkin went on, only a change in fundamental thinking and approach can justify the further existence of the Zionist movement. The bases are Zionist education and personal Zionism. The Zionist movement must penetrate the educational system in the Diaspora, he asserted. It must also find means of countering the view current in certain circles even inside the Zionist movement there, which is opposed to personal Zionism, i.e. immigration to Israel by Zionists. The fault may be partly ours, since we have not put this obligation sufficiently squarely in front of them. The Zionist movement will make no progress unless it adopts this policy, and if there are certain leaders who complain about our nagging on this score, then we shall nag and nag and nag, Mr. Dobkin said.

In the same spirit, the speaker stated, we must continue to emphasize the Halutz movement, the establishment of more numerous and closer personal links between the Diaspora and Israel. In this connection, Mr. Dobkin drew attention to the Summer Institutes [illegible] projects which this year had brought to Israel some 1,900 young people from the U.S., the U.K., South Africa, French-speaking and other lands.

Mr. Dobkin also touched upon the enlargment of philanthropic and economic help to Israel. He dealt with the question of the organizational structure of the Zionist movement, and said that the method should be to organise Zionist bodies in each country on a territorial basis, with the possibility of personal adherence to the movement being given to any individual who subscribes to Zionist aims. This does not mean, Mr. Dobkin explained, that a proper place will not still exist for the functioning of Zionist parties. These have definite ideological tasks to perform.

Referring to the role to be played by "non-Zionist" Jewish supporters of Israel, Mr. Dobkin stated that their help would be needed by Israel for a long time to come and as long as immigration takes place. Such persons should be given a voice in the direction of the work of Zionism in Israel. A general Jewish organization should be created with the following tasks: 1) Fund-raising for Israel by appeals, 2) political support for Israel by means to be decided by the said organization, 3) the gradual but progressive ascription of some functions in Israel now within the prerogative of the Zionist Organization.

Israel Linked To 250 Nations

Israel's international telegraph communications include 250 different countries and her Kol Yisrael on Wednesday. Almost all the countries in the world, including Russia and Turkey, Mr. Joseph Berg, Minister of Posts, said in a broadcast over Kol Yisrael on Wednesday. Almost 90 million words are delivered yearly to Israel residents, the Minister said.

Being a postal worker in this country involves not only an ability to read addresses in many different languages, but the stamina to walk a daily average of 15 kilometres in rain or *sharav*, he remarked.

The number of post offices and postal agencies has increased from 96 to 262 since the founding of the State. The mobile postal service, which was started in 1950, now has 12 routes, covering 260 communities throughout the country every day and travelling close to five million kilometres yearly, the Minister stated.

48 Countries at H.U.

The six faculties of the Hebrew University have a total enrolment of 3,108 students from 48 different countries, the University announced yesterday. 1,960 men and 852 women are studying law, agriculture, medicine, economics, mathematics and natural sciences, with the greatest number attending the Liberal Arts faculty. Some 70 per cent of the student body is between the ages of 21-26. Of the total number, 1,881 students (mostly Sabras), have been in the country since 1949. Of the 308 research students, 121 are studying natural sciences, and medicine, 114 liberal arts, and 39 agriculture.

BEQUEST TO H.U.

The Hebrew University has received the sum of $6,713 from the estate of the late Joseph Goodman of Troy, New York.

ISRAEL FILMS IN PRAGUE

Two Israel films, "Zero Hour for Danny" and "Tent City," will be shown at the Prague film festival which opened on Monday.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in *Jerusalem* at 7.00 p.m. today and ends at 8.39 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Pinhas (Bamidbar 25, 10-30) Haftorah Melakhim II, 46—18, 21

JERUSALEM

Tsaharun Synagogue: Tonight: 7.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha, 1 & 6.40 p.m., Arvit, 8.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Epstein.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Or) Tonight: 7.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 p.m.; Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (58 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.;

Ihud Shivat Zion (97 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 1.15 & 7.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Straus St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 7.45 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hazahia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 7.45 p.m. Arvit, 8.34 p.m.

When to go

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PHYLLIS KAREN
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with ERIC AST
at the piano
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TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
Colour woodcuts by Jacob Steinhardt, sculptures by Rudolf Lehmann, watercolours by Alice Beck. Exhibit of the month: Greek pyxis, black-painted terracotta, 4th century B.C. National Museum Boarlel, 9-1, (tomorrow: 10-1).
Exhibition of Paintings by Tchadit Oren. Jerusalem Artists' House, 10-1 also tomorrow.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former Israel Pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition 10-1, (also tomorrow).
Archaeology:—
Department of Antiquities. Special exhibition of chalcolithic objects from Tell Abu-Matar near Beersheba. Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1, tomorrow 10-1. Library:—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Manilla St. Entrance free. 9-12, 2-4 p.m. Tuesdays.
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration build'g 26, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.
★ Film Shows:—
Karen Hayesod, for tourists and visitors 11.30 a.m.
★ Recorded Music:—
Terrace Music: Recorded programme, works by Tchaikowsky and Beethoven. Y.M.C.A. Terrace. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—
Paintings sculptures, applied art by Sahara, Louise and Ronald Sloats. Modern Mexican graphic art, ancient Mexican pottery. Museum 10-1. (Also tomorrow).
★ Rabbelat Shabbat:—
By Ben Zion Yediglia, the writer, on "Bialik and Herzl," cantorial songs by Benjamin Unger, E.O.A. House, 5.45 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibition:—
Exhibitions of Japanese woodcuts (UNESCO) and Miniatures by the French painter Davi Dussyaski. — Municipal Museum Town Hall — 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

HOLON

★ Theatre:—
Li-La-Lo Theatre, Guest Singer Leo Fuld, with H. Aharoni, Sam Ramsly's Orchestra. "Armon" Hall, 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Recorded Music: —
Recorded Music, Chamber Music by Ravel and Hindemith. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.
★ Lecture:—
Problems of Contemporary Zionism, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, of Jewish Agency Executive, Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre:—
"The Trouble Makers," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8.30 p.m.
Nahimah, "The Crucible," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Li-La-Lo Theatre, Guest Singer Leo Fuld, with H. Aharoni, Sam Ramsly's Orchestra, "Obel Shem" Hall, 9 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:
Exhibitions of Japanese woodcuts (UNESCO) and Miniatures by the French painter Davi Dussyaski. — Municipal Museum — Town Hall — 10 a.m. — 1 p.m., 4-6 p.m.
Paintings by Manda Pahlbersky. — Painters & Sculptors Pavilion — 89 Ibn Ave. (opp. Carmelia Court). 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre:—
Do-Re-Mi, "Silva, The Circular Princess," Rama Hall, 8.30 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Jaffa Rd., 8059. Zichron Moshe, near Edison Cinema, 4191.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 48 Allenby, 3824. Jofa, 173 Ben Yehuda, 24848. Hyger, 37 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 62368. Nefesh Yisrael, 11 Netzah Yisrael, 26545. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67402.
JAFFA: 27 Kamal, 68 Rehov 4, 82361. B'NEI BRAK: Shapira, Rehov Haroami. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik. RAMAT YITZ-HAK: Hatichon, 80 Hatichon.
HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2070 International, 99 Ha'atzmaut, 2062. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Azuta, 13 King George, 4872. Manny, Mahane Yehuda, 3048.
TEL AVIV: Kohlberg, 29 Allenby, 3366. Wolkowski, 36 Herzl, 5197. Greenberg, 44 King George, 62842. Gordon, 183 Ben Yehuda, 63473. Hayarkon, 194 Rav Gabirol Hatikva Qtr., 67404. Evening: Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 4883. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 23838. Michlin, 113 Allenby, 3283. Moscovici, 25 King George, 63830 Hatikva, Hatikva Qtr., 67404. JAFFA: Ba'ad 24 Rehov 1., 81442. B'NEI BRAK: Shapira, Rehov Haroami. RAMAT GAN: Orion, 19 Arlosoroff. GIVATAYIM: opp. Fire Brigade.
HAIFA: Harefuah, 61 Hehalutz, 2377. Nimas, 28 Khouri, 4197 Carmel. Har Hacarmel, 6718. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Barsfeld, 26 Ussishkin, 3976. Dr. Y. Levinger, 30 King George, 61930.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 23462. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 143 Dizengoff, 28283. Dr. I. Frittel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 60406.
JAFFA: Dr. Alcalai, 66 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Ciobal, 24 Pevzner, 3068. Dr. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6822.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. E. Stainitz, Bet Levin-Epstein, Shlomzion Hamalka, 3162.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 23462. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 143 Dizengoff, Dr. I. Grittel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 60406.
JAFFA: Dr. Alcalai, 66 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. M. Sherman, 3 Hanaviim, 3434. Dr. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6822, day: Dr. Galerpant, 1 Gluska, 4170, eve.: Dr. S. Mampel, 104 Jabotinsky, 66308.

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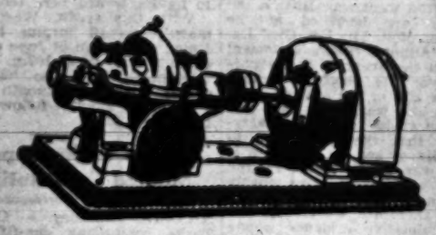
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A NEW NATIONAL ASSET

By GIORA LOTAN, Director, National Insurance Institute

THROUGHOUT the world, national insurance has a marked effect on the national economy. In developed countries, where it covers the entire population, insurance payments constitute up to ten per cent of the national income in the redistribution of which, together with the taxes paid into the state's coffers, it plays an important role. For the most part, premiums are paid in accordance with the insured person's ability to pay, while the grant of allowances depends upon the social position of the insured, so that the institution is an important factor in reducing the differences between the poor and the rich. The greater the part of the national income paid into national insurance institutions, the greater is the impact of the redistribution factor.

If we assume that the national insurance budget is IL.80m., for its first year of operation in Israel, its part of the national income will be much less than the 10 per cent accepted in progressive countries. On the other hand it should be borne in mind that the Yishuv spends large amounts on social insurance outside the framework of the new institution; the health insurance whose budget will come to IL.30m. this year and net payments into the Provident and Pensions funds will be IL.20m. It may be said therefore that with the introduction of national insurance, our general expenditure for social insurance will approach ten per cent of the national income.

No Additional Burden

There are other economic considerations. National Insurance can have negative effects when expenditure increases the price of production to the extent that it adversely affects a nation's power to compete with the products of other countries. Emphasis has lately been placed on the fact that the social status of workers in this country has seriously affected this power of competition. The argument should in no wise be ignored, but it probably does not apply to the specific basis of the National Insurance Law of 1953.

It is no secret that even before the Law was tabled the most serious argument against it was that we were not in a position at present to carry such a burden because of our financial position. The decision in favour arose when it was shown that in practice it would not be an additional burden on the national economy. A glance at the various types of insurance will clarify this point.

Some 250,000 workers are already participating in pension and provident funds, payments to which will be reduced under section 97 of the National Insurance Law. For example: if up to April 1, 1954, worker and employer have each paid three per cent of the worker's wage to the funds, the employer will henceforth pay only one-and-a-half per cent and the worker two per cent. The remaining two-and-a-half per cent will be turned over to the national insurance institution. In such cases payments for old age and death insurance do not constitute any increase in the financial burden.

With regard to workers and employers who have not yet participated in these funds the position is different. But in this country the price level is determined by the cost of production in "organized" firms, that is to say in concerns where both workers and employers have agreed on a number of social rights and duties. In unorganized enterprises, employer and worker reap the benefit and the price is not affected by their non-contribution to the funds mentioned above.

For the thousands of Government employees, it is true that the payments made by the state as employer in national insurance directly increase the budget to the tune of IL.8m. a year, but here the Government only spends the money it would be spending in any case upon the implementation of the Government Employees Allowances Law. Furthermore, it seems that the immediate outlay of IL.8m. is a small price to pay for the great benefit we derive from national insurance.

From 18 to 67

Old-age and death insurance do not include hired workers alone, but the entire population from 18 to 67 years of age. Many independent earners have to date failed to set aside payments to ensure their subsistence in old age. Here too no adverse effect is to be expected through the introduction of national insurance, since old-age and death premiums are proportionately low — two-and-a-half per cent of the income up to IL.360 per month.

It is worth noting that many independent earners who argue that the allowances are too small and altogether inadequate for a decent existence in old age have intimated their readiness to pay a higher insurance premium so as to ensure higher insurance benefits.

In work accident insurance, the benefits have been increased and the services to the sufferer improved, and this has been achieved without increasing premiums.

Most countries have exchanged commercial insurance for social insurance because the latter is considered more effective and cheaper. To a considerable degree compulsory insurance based on the law has eliminated such expenditure items of private insurance as commission fees, publicity expenses, collection fees, stockholders' earnings, lawyers' fees, etc. In work accident insurance in this country, these expenses amounted to at least 20 per cent of the premium and there is no doubt that this saving will have a salutary effect upon our national economy.

It is correct to claim that compulsory work accident insurance imposes a disproportionate burden upon economic branches where the chances of accidents are slight, as in office work for example. Some adjustment is provided by section 25 (D) of the Law, under which an employer who has been paying a "parallel tax" of three per cent to a recognized medical institution, may decrease that payment by 0.5 per cent, and this decrease in the parallel tax will offset more than half of the national insurance premium of 0.5 per cent for white-collar workers.

The burden of maternity insurance, hitherto imposed upon the employer of the woman who enjoyed maternity leave with pay, is now spread among all the employers. It is noteworthy that this has facilitated the extension of maternity benefit from eight weeks to 12 and the inclusion in the scheme of temporary woman workers, as well as domestic and independent workers.

The second maternity insurance benefit — the grant of IL.55, upon delivery, to every woman insured constitutes not an additional burden on society, but a juster distribution of expenses and an incentive to seek maternity hospital accommodation.

Impact on Development

To sum up, it may be said that national insurance as at present constituted, does not generally add a noticeable burden to the national economy. On the other hand, national insurance fulfils a most vital task. It constitutes savings creating the means to develop our economy. In order to reassure this and it is necessary to determine the investment policy for the monetary reserves of the national insurance fund.

Investment policy has two aims: to protect the money invested against inflation, and to expand the national economy. The first aim will be realized if the reserves are invested in projects in which the value of the money will be preserved i.e. in capital. This is guaranteed by the law.

The national insurance institute has not yet determined its line of activity with regard to investments, but it is clear that it will be able to justify the confidence of the 800,000 insured persons only if it treats their payments as a trust whose value must not be allowed to drop. A special investment commission is now preparing a suitable programme, which will include the grant of loans for agricultural and industrial development and thus create new openings for more workers.

Provisional Budget

The budget for the first years of National Insurance has not yet been finally approved. Provisional estimates for 1954/55 are as follows:

REVENUE

Contributions for old age, maternity, work accidents and death insurance	IL.24,000,000
EXPENDITURE	
Work accident allowances	IL. 4,000,000
Maternity allowances	1,000,000
Reserve for old age pensions and death insurance grants (a)	14,000,000
Administration	1,000,000
	IL.20,000,000

(a) Payment on account of death insurance begins in the second year, old age pension after 5 years.

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BEN GVOT: Rehov Herzl, Telephone: 230

DEPARTURES: JULY 19 — JULY 24

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. July 18	0815	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1000	S. A. I.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	1040	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Zurich, London, New York
	1220	EL AL	Nicosia
	1820	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. July 19		EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris
TUE. July 20	0230	S. A. S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1140	S.A.B.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1215	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1845	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul, P. Sudan, Amman, Rome, London
WED. July 21	0220	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	1000	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1040	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1200	I.A.L.	Rome, Milano, Paris, New York
	1820	EL AL	Nicosia
THU. July 22	1140	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	1200	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, Istanbul, Rome
	1040	EL AL	
FRI. July 23	0825	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul
	1040	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. July 21	1800	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

July 19, 1954 s/s SHIKHARI Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
July 19, 1954 s/s HADERAH Larnaca, Salonica, Naples, Antalya, Istanbul
July 20, 1954 s/s JERUSALEM Genoa, Marseilles.

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FREEDOM FROM WANT

From the cradle to old age National Insurance protects the people

Portrait sketch by Hado

Contributions and Benefits

Three Typical Examples

1. — Clerk, age 30, married, two children, gross monthly salary, IL.200.-

MONTHLY EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS	IL.	BENEFITS	IL.
1.5% Insurance for Old Age, Death, Maternity) 6.5% Work Accidents)	4.200	MONTHLY OLD AGE ALLOWANCE (at age 65, dependent: wife and one child)	92.770
EMPLOYEE PAYS: 1.4% Insurance for Old Age, Death, Maternity	2.800	AT DEATH (at age 65 or after): Monthly allowance for widow and children	69.353
Total monthly premium	7.000	CHILDBIRTH ALLOWANCE	55.-
		WORK ACCIDENTS Monthly allowance for period of inability to work	160.-
		Monthly allowance in case of 100% invalidity	150.-
		In addition: free medical treatment, convalescence and occupational rehabilitation.	

2. — Self-Employed Seamstress, age 35, gross monthly earnings IL.180.-

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION	IL.	BENEFITS	IL.
2.5% Insurance for Old Age, Death, Maternity	4.500	Childbirth Allowance	55.-
		Maternity Allowance for 3 months, monthly	150.-
		Old Age Allowance (at age 65, no dependent children), monthly	69.515

3. — Married Man, aged 62, without own income.

CONTRIBUTION	IL.	BENEFITS	IL.
Annual insurance premium (calculated)	5.760	1) Monthly allowance from age 65 (on basis of a 217 points cost-of-living index)	69.350
Three years' premium	16.140	2) At death, monthly allowance for widow	35.320

Note: If the insured husband enjoys his allowance during ten years, the total allowance amounts to 5,082,840

If the widow enjoys her allowance during ten years, her total allowance amount to 3,996.-

PLAN BECOMES LAW

BACK in 1946, the late Eliezer Kaplan, then Minister of Finance, appointed an inter-Ministerial commission to prepare a national insurance programme. This Commission was headed by Mr. Yitzhak Kanev, and included representatives of the Ministries of Health, Labour, Finance, and Social Welfare.

After a year's work, the Commission submitted a comprehensive national insurance plan based on statistical, demographic, economic and social factors. A draft law based on the inter-Ministerial plan but including only part of its proposals, in particular work accident insurance, maternity insurance, old age pension and death insurance was laid before the Knesset in the summer of 1951. In relation to the original plan, the draft law did not include general health, invalidity, and unemployment insurance.

The first Knesset was not able to deal with the bill, and the Government placed it before the Second Knesset at the beginning of 1952. After lengthy discussions in the Knesset and committees, the law was finally enacted on November 17, 1953.

DOMESTIC HELP INSURED

DOMESTIC help is liable to accidents while cooking, ironing, washing, etc. The National Insurance Law includes such employees, granting them all allowances which the law stipulates for work accidents in general. Similarly, domestic help will benefit from old-age and death insurance, from the maternity allowance of 12 weeks' absence from work, in addition to the grant of IL.55 upon delivery.

The housewife must inform the nearest branch of the Institute that she employs domestic help. She will then receive an application form which she must fill out and return.

Old-age and maternity insurance premiums are at the rate of 2.3 per cent of the wage of the domestic help; 1.9 per cent is payable by the employer and 1.4 per cent by the worker. The employer also pays a sum equivalent to 0.75 per cent of the domestic help's wage for work accident insurance and, therefore must remit to the National Insurance Institute a total of 4.05 per cent of the total wage.

DON'T FORGET!

Don't forget to indicate your identity card number when communicating with the National Insurance Institute!

On every payment or request form issued by the National Insurance Institute there is a special column where the insured must state his identity card number. This is most important because every personal account is drawn up with reference to that number. Omission of the card number (and of the letter accompanying it) may cause the insured person great inconvenience in his dealings with the Institute.

Applying to the Institute without indicating your Identity Card Number is like applying without supplying your address.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS FOR THE OLD

MODERN science has extended the life span of the human being by not a few years in most advanced countries, and physicians foresee an appreciable increase of the aged in society. In contrast to these achievements, society has yet to solve the problem of the economic existence of the aged, since the additional years they are vouchsafed are not years of peace and happiness if they are forced to struggle for a livelihood.

What has caused this deterioration of the old man's position in modern society? The reasons are well enough known.

- In the past, a large number of people were attached to the soil and agricultural property where the aged also found his place without untoward difficulties. Today, most people live in cities and towns and subsist on an income for services rendered. If their work stops for some reason or other, they lose their source of livelihood.
- In the past, families generally had a large number of children and it was relatively easy for each to help support the parents in their old age.
- Savings for old age was an important factor in the past. Today inflation is rampant and endangers long-term savings to a very great extent.

Today, national insurance for the aged, with a retirement pension pegged to the cost-of-living index, is about the only solution for ensuring a minimum livelihood in old age. The world minimum is used advisedly for the retirement pension does not constitute a complete solution for every aged person.

The Retirement Pension is uniform for all insurees. It is made up of a basic allowance, for dependents, seniority insurance pay and an additional amount if the insured went on working after the legal age of retirement.

The wife of the insured and every child who has not reached his 16th birthday, as well as children under 18 who are attending school, are considered dependents.

After the first ten years, the insured will receive seniority pay rising every year at the rate of two per cent.

Insurance payments will be upped by five per cent (up to a maximum of 25 per cent) for every year that the individual goes on working after he is 65 (60 in the case of women).

THE HOUSEWIFE'S POSITION

A HOUSEWIFE, that is a woman engaged only in her own housework, may choose one of two ways by which she may benefit from national insurance. She may insure herself independently, if she has not attained the age of 55, and thus derive benefits from national insurance in her own right, or she may prefer to benefit from her husband's insurance.

If she chooses the latter course, her husband will receive an additional allowance for her as a dependent when he retires.

If the housewife informs the National Insurance Institute in writing of her desire to be insured (which she must do within six months of the law coming into effect, i.e., up to October 1, 1954, or within six months of her becoming a housewife) she will receive an old-age allowance upon attaining the age of 60. When her husband also attains retirement age, both will receive full old-age allowance, 50 per cent more than they would get if the housewife were not insured. They will also receive an additional allowance for dependent children.

An independently insured housewife pays a premium amounting to 2.9 per cent of one-third of her husband's income. If, for example, her husband earns IL.150 per month, she pays 2.9 per cent of IL.50 per month. The minimum annual premium for a housewife is IL.8.700, and the maximum payment IL.27.840 per year.

RETIREMENT PENSION RATES

	Childless couple	Couple with one child	Couple with two children
One Partner Insured	IL.42.000	IL.51.000	IL.71.700
Both Partners Insured	2.120	61.970	84.480

CARE OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

DEATH insurance extends aid to a family on the death of the father who was its main supporter. The widow of the insured and the dependent children receive benefits from the National Insurance Institute in accordance with the widow's age and the number of dependents.

A widow aged 50, or a younger widow with children, or who is unable to support herself, will receive an allowance according to the following monthly rates:

Widow without children	IL.32.550
Widow with one child	IL.42.620
Widow with two children	IL.51.520
Widow with more than two children	IL.78.700

These sums include basic allowance and cost-of-living allowance on the basis of 217 points.

A childless widow under 50 but over 45 years of age is entitled to an allowance of 70 per cent of the full benefit, while a widow under 45 but over 40 is entitled to a grant of 50 per cent.

A widow under 40 without children, as well as a widow who remarries, will receive a one-time grant of IL.360.600. (This includes a basic allowance of IL.180 and cost-of-living Allowance on the basis of 217 points).

Even if the widow is not entitled to an allowance, the children who were dependent upon the insured are covered. One child receives IL.32.550, two children receive IL.42.620, and so on.

Death insurance entitles the insured to benefits if he had been insured for one year or more. From April 1, 1955, therefore, one year after the law goes into effect, there will be no widows or orphans not receiving benefits from National Insurance in Israel.

Social Security in Israel and Abroad

By a Special Correspondent

IN one form or another, social insurance exists today in some 59 countries. The systems differ in several aspects, such as the categories of persons insured, the amounts of premium and benefit rates, the division into various branches, and administrative methods.

The scope varies from the inclusion of the entire population in all relevant branches to the restriction of the scheme to workers without means in the most vital branches. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, for example, are interested in insuring labourers only.

Countries which insure, or aspire to insure, all their citizens are Australia, Switzerland, New Zealand and England. Israel belongs to this group, too, for even though it has not yet insured all of its citizens in all branches, there exists a plan to carry this out in the course of time.

In calculating insurance premiums and benefits in terms of money, one should distinguish between the English system, under which the premium is the same for those of the same age and sex, and the Continental system, under which the premium is in proportion to the income of the insured person. Israel has adopted the latter.

Principal Types

A similar difference exists with regard to benefits. In some countries, including Israel, certain benefits (maternity, accident) depend on wages, while others (old age pension and widow allowances) do not. Sometimes the allowances are pegged to the cost-of-living index, a system which Israel has adopted.

The main types of insurance today are maternity, work accidents disability, old age and death, health and unemployment. From a survey of 45 countries with social insurance carried out in 1950, we learn that medical care is provided in the case of work accidents, in 44 while medical attention or hospitalisation is granted for childbirth. Old-age insurance exists in 42 countries, but only 21 have unemployment insurance. Public health and hygiene services exists in 19 countries only.

Maternity insurance credits the mother, in some countries, with a birth grant, maternity allowance and nursing fees. Conditions for the birth grant are not uniform in all countries. In Sweden and Switzerland this grant is made only to the needy; in France, the new born child must be of French nationality. In Israel, the allowance is granted to every mother, without distinction of economic condition, nationality, etc., on condition that the mother has availed herself of hospital accommodation.

In countries where maternity allowances are pegged to wages, the rate fluctuates between 25 and 100% (75% in Israel). These allowances are generally paid, as is the case in this country, for 12 weeks. Sometimes specific conditions must be fulfilled. In Peru, for example, the insurance premium must have been paid for four weeks out of the 180 days preceding birth. In Belgium, France and Denmark, the mother must have been insured for ten months and some of the insurance institutions in Brazil require premium payments for 32 weeks. In Israel, the mother must have been insured for nine months, the premiums for all of which must be paid up.

The person insured against work accidents receives medical attention and accident benefit in compensation for the loss of wages. In some countries, the worker only receive benefit only if the accident occurs at the place of work. In other countries, as in ours, accidents happening on the way to work are also subject to benefits.

In most countries the victim of a work accident receives no compensation for the initial period following the accident — one day in Guatemala, three in New Zealand, seven in the U.S.A., and 14 in the Dominican Republic. In Israel, this period is three days, but compensation for them is restored in case the victim is away from work for two weeks or longer.

Death insurance benefits are burial costs and allowances for widows and orphans. In Canada, New Zealand, Sweden and the U.S.A. burial costs are paid only in case of work accidents. In some Latin American countries, in England, and in Israel, they are granted for all insured persons.

Old-age insurance provides a retirement pension at a certain age. For men, it varies from 55 (Uruguay) to 70 (Canada); in Israeli it is 65. The age limit for women is generally lower by about five years.

Old-age insurance is the most expensive of all since it entails long and fixed payments for an appreciable part of the population, especially now that life expectancy is going up throughout the world.

In Israel, the mortality rate is especially low (7 per 1,000) as against 13 per 1,000 in England and 17 per 1,000 in France, reducing death benefit expenditures but increasing the burden on old-age insurance.

Contributors and Administration

Three sides generally participate in the financing of insurance expenditure: workers, employers and the Government. This is the rule in Belgium, Colombia, New Zealand and England. In some countries, such as Argentina, Australia and France, workers and employers bear the cost of certain types of insurance, while in some forms in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Holland the government and employers share the cost of some types and the workers are exempt from all payment. The Government of Israel, burdened with numerous other tasks, does not, for the time being, participate in the financing of national insurance but it will no doubt do so at some later date.

The administration of insurance also varies in different countries. In France, Norway, South Africa, workers and employers administer insurance matters, while in Czechoslovakia the administrators are drawn from the ranks of the workers alone. In some Latin American countries workers, employers and the government are represented. In Israel a Council composed of representatives of the workers, employers and government, heads the administration.

For various reasons, important types of insurance, such as sickness and unemployment, insurance, have not yet been introduced in Israel. But considering all the difficulties confronting the State, its attainments in the field of social insurance as expressed in the National Insurance Law point to the great progress it has made in comparison with other countries. If, in addition, we recall that this is only the first phase on the road to over-all social insurance in the State, it can be said that Israel is one of the most progressive countries in this field.

SCOPE AND PREMIUMS

ALL men and women who were residents of the State of Israel and had attained the age of 18 on November 18, 1953 are insured persons. Those who have settled, or will settle in the country after that date will be included in old-age and death insurance only if they were 60 years of age (55 for women) or under when they settled.

The financing of national insurance activity is carried out by means of the insurance premium. For this purpose the insured fall into three categories:

1. Hired workers, who work for wage or salary.
2. Independent earners, who work for themselves and do not employ more than three permanent or five temporary workers.
3. Persons who are neither hired workers nor independent workers, e.g., an employer who has more than three permanent workers, a landlord living on the income from his property, or a student supported by his parents.

The Hired Worker

The hired worker's premium is paid by the employer who contributes 3.3 per cent of the worker's wage for old-age and death insurance, and 3—5 per cent to work accident insurance. For this purpose, the employer may deduct 1.4 per cent from the worker's wage. The employer must remit the premium for each month by the 15th of the followings months for the preceding months. IL.240 per month has been fixed as the maximum amount on which the premium is to be paid.

The Independent Worker

An independent worker contributes 3.3 per cent of his annual income, on the basis of his income tax assessment for the preceding year, in four quarterly instalments. The first quarter ends on July 15. The maximum income on which he is to pay the premium is IL.2,880 per year.

Non-Workers

A person who is neither a hired nor an independent worker, pays 2.9 per cent of his income. Income is assessed on the basis of the previous year, and he pays his premium in four quarterly instalments. A person who has no file at the Income Tax Offices must declare his income on a special return.

Here, too, IL.240 per month or IL.2,880 per year has been fixed as the maximum income on which the insurance premium is payable. A minimum income of IL.360 per year has been fixed for persons who have no income of their own and are supported by others.

Insurance premiums may be paid
1. Direct to the National Insurance Institute branches.
2. Through the Assessment Officer at the Income Tax Office.

Not Too Old at 60

A Birmingham, England, engineering firm, W.F. Hadley Limited, advertises for toolmakers but specifies that applicants must be over 60. A notice outside the firm reads: "Skilled toolmakers wanted. No one under 60 years of age."

The Times reports that Mr. Desmond King, managing director, said: "We feel that older men are as skilful as the young, and can turn out as much work. We have already employed one man of 80 who is as efficient as one of 20."

NATIONAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE
המוסד לביטוח לאומי
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

National Insurance Law 1953 (5714)

Under the National Insurance Law 1953 (5714) all residents of Israel who were 16 years of age but had not attained the age of 67 on November 18, 1953, with the exception of housewives engaged in domestic work only, are subject to insurance.

The National Insurance grants the following rights:

RETIREMENT PENSIONS
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS
BIRTH GRANT
MATERNITY ALLOWANCE
WORK ACCIDENT BENEFITS

Punctual payment of the premiums entitles to all those rights.

DUE DATES FOR PREMIUMS PAYABLE BY NON-SALARIED RESIDENTS:

The 15th of July 1954 is the last date for non-salaried residents to effect payment of the first premium.

RATE OF PREMIUMS:

A self-employed person, i.e. a resident working on his own account and not employing more than 3 permanent workers, pays contributions at the rate of 3.3% of his income up to IL.2,880 per annum. A Self-Employed whose annual income falls below IL.600 per annum must pay the same contribution as if his income amounted to IL.600.

Non-salaried workers who are not self-employed will pay contributions at the rate of 2.9% of their income up to a maximum of IL.2,880 per annum. Any Insured whose annual income falls below IL.300 will pay the same contribution as if his income amounted to IL.300.

INCOME DECLARATION:

According to Para. 7 of Regulations regarding payment and collection of contributions, which appeared in the "Kovetz Hatakanot" No. 440, every non-salaried Israeli resident must submit, together with his contribution, a Declaration of his income for the 1953/54 Financial Year on the special form which is obtainable at all offices of the National Insurance Institute. He will pay his contribution according to the income declared on the said form.

Residents whose income is higher than IL.2,880 per annum are not bound to declare the amount in excess.

Israeli Residents who were personally requested by the National Insurance Institute to pay an advance amounting to 10% of the Advance Payment to the Income Tax and have done so, are exempted for the moment from submitting Declarations as above. Residents as above who have not as yet effected payment as requested, must submit Declarations and pay their contributions to the National Insurance Institute accordingly.

Resident of Israel!
Safeguard Your Rights Under The National Insurance

Assure them by registering and paying the premiums punctually.
For any enquiries apply to the nearest office of the National Insurance Institute.

Addresses of offices of the National Insurance Institute:

Head office: JERUSALEM, Kiryat Moshe, Tel. 62377.

Jerusalem: Labour Department, Jaffa road	Tel. 62341
Tel Aviv: Citrus House, entrance on the railway side	Tel. 67794
Haifa: 39 Rehov Hanamal	Tel. 66521
Beersheba: 60 Rehov Eilat	
Rehovot: 6 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, opp. Health Department	Tel. 360
Ramle: 1 Rehov Hanna Senesh	Tel. 134
Ramat Gan: 46 Rehov Bialik	
Petah Tikva: 34 Rehov Wolfsohn, Beit Sokol Bonsh	
Kfar Saba: Rehov Weizmann, Central Market	
Natanya: 41 Rehov Herzl	
Hadera: Rehov Arlosoroff, ex-Police Building	Tel. 214
Nazareth: Building of the Ministry of Labour	Tel. 69
Afula: Sderot Arlosoroff, Offices of the Income Tax	Tel. 83
Tiberias: Nazareth Street, Police Building	Tel. 202
Safed: Main Street, Post Office Building	Tel. 51
Acre: 6 Rehov Habagana	Tel. 43
Nahariya: Rehov Jabotinsky	Tel. 156

Reception hours: daily, except Fridays, between 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.; and on Sundays and Wednesdays also from 4—6 p.m.

Exploring Peru's Inca Road

Giant Triple Cross Leads Way to Sumptuous Burial Chambers

By a Special Correspondent

ICA, PERU (NAZA). — SOME time ago, pilots flying international routes began to notice strange markings in the desert south of Ica around the valley of Nazca in coastal Peru—a valley famous for its wine, its potent grape brandy and its long-stapled cotton. There was a profusion of lines, miles in length, etched into the desert — rectangles, squares, zumburets, drawings of fish, monkeys, spiders, scorpions.

The Inca road, which follows the entire length of the 2,000-km. Peruvian coast runs through these lines, and yet no Spaniard reported them — for good reason. The lines are seen indistinctly or not at all from the ground.

Etched into the sand-bound cliff on the ocean's edge is still another mystery — the triple cross "Tres Cruces." Since its discovery, archaeologists have pondered who made it and why. It has been ascribed to a Bishop who had it carved in the sand to celebrate his salvation from shipwreck; to whaling captains who had their sailors make it so that they would not be idle. But it is Indian, pre-Inca, and perhaps related to all the other mysterious lines and mummies found in this dry all-preserving desert.

Nameless Pre-Inca People

Nearby are the tombs of Paracas, which contain the mummies of people without name, history, or even indication of their origin — a people who lived at least 2,000 years ago and buried their dead so sumptuously that the textiles removed from the mummies are now on permanent display in many museums.

But these graves do not help much — indeed they are in the realm of mystery themselves. Nothing on the surface reconciles all these strange things except the continuity of the Inca road.

In association with the American Geographical Society, Victor von Hagen, one of the world's leading experts on South American history and exploration, is directing an intensive two-year study of a forgotten world — the 1,500 km. highway of the ancient Incas.

Since the inception of the rainy season in the Andes, small brooks change into raging rivers that sweep away bridges and roads, and the expedition moved to the desert coast. It approached the triple cross from the sea. It looked to Mr. von Hagen like a giant candelabrum — three arms, rising from a base, blossoming out to become a foliated cross. It can be seen from 10 miles at sea. On a precipice rising behind a jut of sand like a rabbit's head nodding into the ocean, "Tres Cruces" is cut into the reddish rock and saltpetre. From offshore it seemed clear, as if illuminated by St. Elmo's fire.

It took the archaeologist more than an hour to get from the coast to the base of the figure; at a pitch of 50 degrees, the lines lost all form, but they were dug at least a yard deep and could be followed. The expedition had quite a time measuring the cross: the fierce wind bowed its 100-yard steel measuring tape as if it were a paper streamer. The digging is 180 metres long and 60 metres wide. It points true north-south. The trench never fills with sand. It goes in but the rotating action of the wind blows it out again.

Almost in a direct line 35 kms. inland from the signal of "Tres Cruces" are the burial grounds of what is called the Paracas culture. No one knows much more than that; there are no houses, no ruins of pyramids, only immense burial caves which have been dug out of the same type of soil as "Tres Cruces."

Shafts five metres deep were sunk into the rock by the Indians chambers were hollowed out and suffered with mummified dead. Other vaults were built of rock and adobe cemented with seaweed. Mr. von Hagen found ribs of whales throughout the ruins, leading him to believe that the bones were used in the roofs since wood is non-existent here.

In the chambers, a Peruvian archaeologist found as many as 429 mummy bundles, each one-and-a-half metres in diameter, containing in perfect state canvas-like cloth, embroidered mantles, shirts, breechclouts and turbans, the most barbarically beautiful of anything yet found in all the Americas.

The 600-metre high intaglio of "Tres Cruces" in a mountain of reddish sand in the Bay of Paracas, near Pisco in Southern Peru. The "Cross" points exactly to the south. Directly inland are the tombs of the fabulous pre-Inca Paracas culture, which has yielded the most extraordinary weaving ever found among primitive people.

There is no indication where they came from; this desert with its devastatingly hot wind precludes it as a habitat for agricultural people. Yet they must have been farmers to have grown the cottons and the wools for their fabulous textiles.

Where did these people come from? Did they come by sea on balsa rafts to their burial place guided by the "Tres Cruces" signal? Did they come overland carrying their mummified dead on gold-spangled litters? If not, where else?

Not the coast, surely, for their cloaks, thick and heavy, seemed to have been made for higher, colder places. Whatever the answer, they were well acquainted with the sea. Their graves are filled with fish nets, sea shells and whale bones so they must have combined burials with seasonal orgies of fishing. Directly in front of the burial caves at Cerro Colorado in Pisco Bay is one of the richest fishing grounds on the coast.

(This is the first of two articles)

Tel Aviv Art Notes

Independents' Make Debut

ADAM, Ben-Tzkoda, Ellenbogen, Shulman and Wiesenfeld, five painter-members of the recently formed "Independents", have been showing their work at the Maiza Cultural House in Haifa — the first appearance in public of representatives of this group, which aims to foster and increase interest in the creative arts.

All five may be termed non-professional. Adam, Ellenbogen and Shulman are naturalistic technique and keep close to representation, while Ben-Tzkoda and Wiesenfeld are semi-abstractionists, primarily interested in pattern. The gouaches of Ellenbogen are competent enough and his colour is pleasant, and Adam's oils also show a fairly high level of skill. His "Valley of Hefzibah," a landscape mainly in low-toned blues, has charm. Shulman's work has a certain liveliness of brushwork and his "Corner of Tel Aviv," is very nicely painted and fresh and attractive in colour.

The two pattern-makers are well contrasted: Ben-Tzkoda has predilection for following forms, and Wiesenfeld for geometric shapes. The former's "Couple" and "Bathers" are interesting in their exploitation of rounded and ovoid forms. He also shows two well-modelled children's heads. Wiesenfeld is the possessor of a curious imagination and has some humour, as can be seen in his composition featuring a dog among a paradise of pests. He likes to contrast large forms in sober colours, and is occasionally able to work out an interesting design, as in "Concert" (oil), where he makes good use of the shapes of various instruments.

Mikra Studio

THE Mikra Studio has opened a mixed show which will remain on view over the summer months. There are three new works by Jean David, two marines and a composition based on the Samson and Delilah motif. As usual, the colour is enchanting and, as usual David pokes fun at historical personages. Mokady is represented by three small oils in his latest manner, also lovely in colour, and Janco by three oils, a still-life and two landscapes, one of them a charming study of the village of Ein Hod where he has a studio. Among the other works worth noting is a deftly painted Holzmann watercolour, a semi-abstract landscape in rich blues and soft browns in a lixture fo gouache and watercolour by Dan Hoffner, and a gaily coloured street scene by Ben Jancov.

Tova Richter-Rauch

TOVA Richter-Rauch has not had a solo exhibition for many years, and the 40-odd paintings now being shown at her studio (4 Liebermann Street) demonstrate the progress she has been making over the past three years. Formerly she worked in a somewhat vapid Impressionist manner. Now, she is concentrating much more on structure and on the elimination of detail gaining force and vigour. In her landscapes, she now seeks to emphasize the design made by hillsides, roads and trees, and her Hebron Ya'acov paintings especially have achieved some convincing effects.

Mrs. Richter-Rauch always had an aptitude for portraiture, and her works in this genre, notably a study of a child and a portrait of the painter Abeldam, both kept low in key, are good pieces of work.

In the same exhibition are included a few portrait busts by Shimon Vogelmann, a Polish sculptor who has lived in Paris and who settled in Israel two years ago. Mr. Vogelmann is a competent practitioner who emphasizes the larger forms of the face. His modelling is smooth and he endows the portraits shown with nobility. It would be nice to see more of his work.

E. W.

Jewish Democracy in Nero's Cyrenaica

By SHIMON APPLEBAUM

THE third in a series of Greco-Jewish inscriptions discovered in the city of Benghazi in Cyrenaica, the ancient Berenike, found in 1930 but for various reasons lost sight of until recently, sheds new light on the organization of the Jewish Diaspora under Nero.

Jewish settlement in Cyrenaica dates from the beginning of the period after Alexander the Great; one of his successors, Ptolemy III, moved the old city of Hesperides westward to the present harbour, and renamed it after his bride Berenike; Jewish residence in the port must have been continuous from then until the great Cyrenaican Jewish revolt against the Emperor Trajan in 115 CE.

The first two inscriptions, known since the 17th century, record ceremonial decrees passed by the organized Jewish community of the city and its archons, or elected executive officers; the first, estimated to date from the last 30 years BCE, is somewhat battered. It honours a Jew, Decimus Valerius Dionysius, for restoring and painting an amphitheatre. It is not certain whether this was a Jewish building or not, but as the second decree, passed in 24/5 CE in honour of a Roman official for good offices not strictly defined, was set up in the same amphitheatre, it looks very much as though this was a special circular assembly hall for the Jewish community or politeuma. If so, the structure, which was adorned with paintings like those discovered, for instance, at the synagogue of Doura-Europos in Syria is unparalleled in ancient Jewish communities known elsewhere.

Honours Contributors

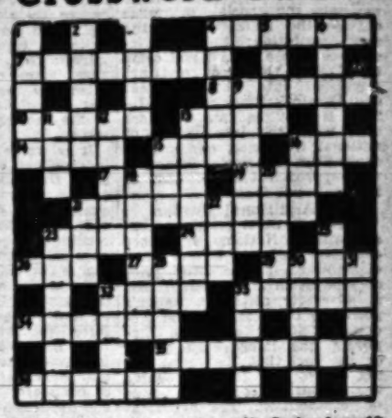
Now comes the new inscription, unfortunately incomplete, but also a decree passed by the assembly *(synagogé)* in honour of 10 archons or executives, and other members of the congregation who have made contributions to the restoration of the synagogue building; the sums they gave are here recorded. The inscription is dated "in the second year of Nero's reign (56 CE); since the exact spot at which it was found is known, it fixes the site of the synagogue at the north-west corner of the city, near the port; the main Jewish quarter of Greek Alexandria in Egypt also overlooked the harbour.

The decree's Greek—in contrast to that of the two earlier stones, which is correct and even elegant—contains several errors of syntax and spelling. As in the previous cases, the names of the archons and other Jews mentioned are preponderantly Greek, although one contributor is called Jonathan, and another Marion—i.e. Hirlam. Some of the names, though Greek, are peculiar to Cyrenaica. Among the contributors (there were three) is interesting. It is not extraordinary, since Jewish women sometimes became heads and "mothers" of synagogues; but their mention in the same list with men in a Hellenized environment may, I think, be a Jewish trait. Whether this alone proves that the Jewish woman of Cyrenaica was free of the legal disabilities suffered by her Greek and Jewish sisters in contemporary Egypt, it is too early to say.

The chief interest of the stone is the change it may reflect in the Jewish communal organization in this period. Not "the archons and the politeuma" make the decree, as previously, but "the synagogue of the Jews of Berenike". There are still archons, but if the politeuma had persisted, why was it not mentioned? It is not likely that a synagogal organization and a non-religious politeuma existed simultaneously, as Jewish secular and religious life were virtually synonymous. Possibly, as the archons were the leaders of the politeuma but also among the donors, they could not very well issue the decree thanking themselves; but it is also possible that the... had been a constitutional change, a democratization, which might have been due to Zealot influence. It would be tempting to link this with some political upheaval such as occurred in Alexandria in the reign of Gaius, and might have occasioned the need to rebuild the synagogue; but that would be pure speculation.

It is to be noted that the geographical name used in the decree — "Bernikis" — was applied to the whole region round the city, showing that Jews lived also in the surrounding countryside.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 4. It's certainly puzzling. 7. Making a colourful display on Horse Guards parade? 8. Under this is the tube. 10. Perpendicular. 12. Animal that has its own garden? 14. He's not common. 15. Help to prevent the ball from going to leg! 16. Everybody is in The Mail. 17. Takes a certain amount of house-room. 19. Quote the position, we hear. 21. What Peter Bear became. 23. It's smart to shorten a letter. 24. Twelfed line. 26. Might it get its own kind? 27. There's nothing odd in Advantage. 28. Trading place. 29. Prospers in peas. 30. Flower in tears. 34. Being soft, almost gives more to the donkey. 35. Off which to eat canned food? 36. This Green is famous.

DOWN. — Highly exorbitant. 2. Top notes that go to one's head? 3. Tops up. 4. Urged to have something to eat? 5. He's partly carnivorous. 6. Does it make a mess of the washing? 9. Naughty Master? 11. Commodity sort of follow. 13. Hazy contents. 15. More than one title. 18. This jury isn't allowed in court. 20. Had a meal in the chateau. 22. Goes with a rush. 23. How times have changed. 25. May come from Persia or Bruges. 27. Dust container? 31. The C.O. puts our standard on parade today. 32. Men smelt it. 33. View, often between trees. 35. Book of world-wide interest. 37. Attempted to get a conviction? 38. May be taken from a tea-strainer. 39. They may have white caps.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Duster. 7. Emeralds. 8. Pine. 10. Non-ol. 11. Police. 14. Maw. 15. Peace. 17. Amps. 18. Pared. 21. Pipe-r. 22. Hoped. 23. Co-op. 26. Straw 28. Dam. 29. Mallet. 30. Paling. 31. Unit. 32. Spare-rib. 33. Stolen.

DOWN. — 1. Dahlia. 2. T-vines. 3. Reel. 4. Trooper. 5. Plain. 6. Ashes. 9. Pomp. 9. Now. 12. p(Lo). 13. Cell-o 15. Caper. 16. Malta. 19. Pip. 20. Red. 21. Powered. 22. Hail. 23. Calico. 24. Omit. 25. Pigeon. 26. Smash. 27. Rival. 28. Dan. 30. Puts.

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

SOL Hurok, who as everyone has heard, is the greatest impresario in the world, is a solid man of 62 with a rapidly receding forehead, well-groomed hands which have shaken the hands of most of the greatest musicians and dancers in the world and a pair of large blue-lensed glasses. Last Wednesday morning at 9:30 when we stopped by the King David Hotel to ask him the questions a thousand newspapermen have asked before, we found him clean-shaven (YMCA barber), fresh-looking, wearing a light grey summer suit, silver grey tie, white shirt, white shoes trimmed in black and a narrow red ribbon in his lapel. We can't remember the first question we asked when we sat down in one of the King David's broad armchairs, but his answer, went something like this:

"First of all, there aren't any days when I'm not busy. My days always go into the night. I'm president of an organization that manages 300 to 400 artists in 400 cities of the United States, Canada, and Cuba. My organization consists of Sol Hurok Attractions Incorporated, Sol Hurok Artists Incorporated and Sol Hurok Productions Incorporated. Sixty people work for me and I have representatives in Italy, England, France and Japan. I have published two books, as you know. The first one was called 'Impresario', which is my life story. Twentieth Century Fox spent three million dollars making a film out of it. I've accomplished something in my life, otherwise they wouldn't spend three million dollars on it. The name of the second book is 'Sol Hurok Presents', where I tell about my meetings with the world's greatest ballet dancers. The third edition of it just came out and it has almost made the bestseller list."

"Good morning, Mr. Hurok," said a smiling man who was approaching our table. "Did you sleep well? Did you rest? Are you satisfied? Did you have nice dreams?"

"I slept wonderfully," said Mr. Hurok. "The lights went out on our floor last night. I thought they were going to start shooting any minute. They offered me candles but I said never mind. The sky was beautiful and full of stars. The air was so fresh. Jerusalem looks beautiful at night. I told them, why spoil the atmosphere? Never mind the candles." The man laughed loudly and went away. "Now where were we?" continued Mr. Hurok. "Yes. My name is connected with the best in the world. When they see 'Sol Hurok Presents,' Americans know they are going to see something beautiful."

We must have asked Mr. Hurok how he goes about discovering people for he went on. "You go, look, listen, come back again, look, listen, advise, suggest changes and try to adapt the performance to the American public without damaging its authenticity. The American public has seen and heard everything. The films are very highly developed, we have excellent theatre, we have 750 orchestras, among the best in the world. That's why you have to show the American public something new, authentic, big, beautiful, great. Television is a very important medium in the entertainment world and it offers competition for the theatre and concert halls. That's why you have to bring before the public only the greatest talents in the world, and the public knows that Sol Hurok presents them."

We asked him another question. "I'm the guest of the American Fund for Israel Institutions," he said. "I am one of their trustees. I helped them organize great concerts in the States for the benefit of the Fund. I was instrumental in bringing Huberman to Israel and establishing the orchestra; in organizing the orchestra's tour in America, in sending Jan Pierce. Artur Rubenstein, Isaac Stern to Israel. Piatagorsky, whom I manage, will come here in October, and Marian Anderson, whom I also manage, will come in March.

"I want to make one thing clear. I am not here for any business purpose. I came to see Israel for the American Fund, and if I like them they'll tour the States and Europe. I also came to see a part of my land, and I must congratulate you on your great achievements. When I get back to the States, I will triple my efforts to help this country and to turn it into a happy country. It's wonderful, the things you have accomplished here. The happiest moment of my life was the day I came to see Israel." Mr. Hurok told us that he had spoken to the Knesset Speaker and was convinced that all we want is to have peace and to build the country. He had seen great accomplishments on the way from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

We must have interrupted to ask him something about his background, for he told us the story of a 14-year-old boy who landed in America in 1906 with a dollar and a half in his pocket without knowing the language or the customs, without any profession. We suddenly heard soft music coming from a distant radio. Yes, a dollar and a half in his pocket, and no profession. He washed bottles in Philadelphia, worked in a bakery, as a streetcar conductor and in a hardware store. But it was no accident that he chose to become an impresario. He decided to become an impresario so that he could bring something to the masses through the medium of happiness, so that he could prove that music was the greatest universal language and, by organizing concerts, contribute to the understanding between people and nations. He emphasized his great gratitude to the United States, the greatest country in the world, which had given him the opportunity to become what he became.

"I've managed more than four thousand artists," he said. "I managed Anna Pavlova, Tetrazini, Melba, the Moscow Theatre actors; I managed Habimah, the Russian and German operas, Jean Louis Barrault and his group, Isadora Duncan, the Ballet's Wells, Rubenstein, Segovia, Mischa Elman. Uday Shankar. I managed the Japanese Kabuki dancers and musicians, Carmen Amaya and many, many others. Only in the United States could I have become what I became. This Legion of Honour I got last year from the French Government for promoting French culture in the United States and Canada. Anywhere you see the words 'Sol Hurok presents,' you can be sure that you are going to see the best and the most beautiful in the world."

We carefully shook the hand that had shaken the hands of the world's greatest musicians and dancers, and withdrew.

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Radio Review

Ministers Turn Informal

THE Minister of Justice is a master of Jewish prudence. He spoke about the department in his Ministry responsible for drafting legislation last week and he described the work in as non-technical a language as lawyers could attain in discussing their profession. The idea of bringing the work of this one department before the public was excellent and, like Mr. Bernstein the previous week, Mr. Rosen managed to infuse a touch more human than customary, despite a delivery not naturally suited for confidences.

Basically, these talks are not fireside chats, but they can have an important influence on radio if the speakers understand that the more intimate style of this series should be the hallmark of all radio talks. It will be a pity if a Minister drops a few of his broadcasting inhibitions for the series 'Building of a Nation,' only to resume them for his next official broadcast. The radio producers should encourage the speaker at least to attempt to be informal.

It is, however, unfortunate that this series has started out with a string of ministers. It has already given the impression that this is to be another apologia for government activities. The preliminary announcement promised leaders of the arts as well as the ordinary citizens of Israel. It would be well to vary the speakers and to vary the spheres instead of leading off with a clump of politicians, follow up with an array of artists and end with the common man. The series deserves to be continued, but it requires more imagination.

• • •

The third edition of 'Etanim,' the Kupat Holim journal of the air, was up to the standard of its predecessors. It commenced with a sober and sensible discussion of summer sicknesses, especially dysentery, with practical advice as to washing fruit etc. The second item was marriage counselling for couples who seem unhappy. The advice may have appeared elementary to certain circles, but unfortunately it contained truths which a large sector of our population has yet to learn. The final speaker dealt with holidays, rest and convalescent periods. The whole feature was sound and useful, remaining the most successful feature yet introduced into the 'Labour Front' programmes.

Mary Chase's 'Harvey' made a welcome irruption on Monday night and the famous invisible rabbit continued his happiness-evoking career. The farce fits a tradition that has become popular on the American stage, but the consequent merger of reality and imagination would have delighted Pirandello. The problem of presenting Harvey himself was overcome by the admirable use of a cello pizzicato. The adaptation and production of Michael Obad conveyed the mad gayety of the original.

Pick of Next Week's Listening: Memories of Herzl by Prof. Klausner and Meyer Steer (Sunday at 7.35); Herzl's speeches at his first and last Congress (Sunday at 9.30); 'Herzl in Paris' (Monday at 8.35); Concerto from Mt. Herzl (Tuesday at 7); Herzl's Heart (Tuesday at 10.35); Herzl and Weizmann before the nations of the world (Wednesday at 8); The Poetry of Bialik (Wednesday at 9); 'The Wolf' (Thursday at 8.35).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 697 M.; HAIFA: 360 M.; TEL AVIV: 32.5, 48.9 & 368 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (summer, 6.30 a.m.) 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (Identical News): 9 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.45 Exercises. 6.50 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down. 12.00 M. Music of Moses. 12.30 "Military Band" (R). 12.50 Programme for Mosquito (R). 1.15 Programme for Travellers. 1.25 Summary of Midrash Readings. 4.00 "Hashatat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Violin Concerto in A minor (Shakespeare); "Pictures from an Exhibition" (Mussorgsky). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.20 Stamps. 8.30 Friday Night Concert: Wind Quintet in E flat major (Mozart), Soloist: Dennis Brain; Sextet in A major (Dvorak); Sextet op. 48 (Saint-Saens) Zilter String Quartet; Octet (Enescuco). 10.30 Songs (R). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.00 a.m. Service and Midrash. 8.00 Songs (R). 8.30 Morning Concert: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 (Bach); Nocturne for 4 Orchestral (Mozart); Military Symphony (Gossec); Concerto (Stravinsky). 10.00 Musical Gems. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Symphony No. 1 (Beethoven). 11.45 Curtain Up. 12.00 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.40 Carnival Recordings. 2.00 Works of Our Times. 2.15 Talk. 4.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini). 5.45 Readings from Agnon's Books. 7.00 Music in the Studio. 7.15 Talk. 7.30 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.45 Bible Reading. 8.50 Sport. 8.55 Request. 9.00 Mozart and Mozart Waltz. 9.30 Concert: Piano Concerto (Grieg); 10.15 Folk Dance (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

490, 356, 368, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. French: 1.35 p.m.

Arabic News: 12.00 p.m. Readings & News. 12.15 The Story of Colonization. 12.30 News of the Week.

Tomorrow: 11.00 p.m. Stars and Programme Highlights. 12.15 Light Music. 12.30 The Week in the Knesset. 12.55 Melaveh Malka. 12.45 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 31.4, 25.4 & 19.76 M.): 6.45 Opening. 6.50 Bible Reading. 7.00 Opera: This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.00 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.35 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.05 News. 8.20 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEMISPHERE BROADCASTS: (31.32, 30.96 & 25.53 M.); 7.30-8.00 p.m.

Today: News; News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Press Review.

Voice of America: English Broadcasts: (19.6, 19.4, 31.6, 49.1); 1.30-2.30 p.m. Tomorrow at 7.00-7.15 p.m. on 31.6 & 49.1 M.

Arts as well as the ordinary citizens in Israel. It would be well to vary the speakers and

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Elegance in Hadassah Fashions

By a Special Correspondent

THE annual fashion show of the Alice Seligsberg Vocational Training School of Hadassah, held yesterday afternoon in Jerusalem, puts an ordinary sewing class into the field of high fashion. As in past years, the collection will be the highlight of the Hadassah National Convention in New York next month.

Haute couture in the grand manner of exquisite handwork and strict attention to detail and line distinguishes this years collection of royal formal dresses. It is an outstanding example of patient training in a field that the machine has all but conquered. As a reaction, perhaps, handwork is enjoying a renaissance, and clothes of this type bring fabulous prices. This collection, like those of other years, will be used by Hadassah in its fund-raising activities and eventually will be sold in the U.S. to enable the school to purchase new materials and embark on further experiments.

Called "Her Royal Highness" by the girls who made it, a heavy satin damask evening formal — sleeved (current trend), with very full pearl grey skirt and pale blue top — was probably the most striking. Delicate coloured beaded embroidery spread over the bodice from the waistline. The daring decollete was in the front.

The same note of formal elegance was also struck in the gown called "Glamour" — a perfectly fitted, full-skirted grey taffeta evening gown. Here, too, the beaded embroidery on half-moon flaps that fitted neatly around the waistline, added the distinguishing note to an otherwise plain gown.

"Evenin' in Jerusalem," named, perhaps, with a thought to the cosmopolitanism of our city — was a new black taffeta into which large velvet dots were woven. The simple elegance was highlighted by a large velvet bow over the bust. Strapless, it is worn with a sequin velvet jacket.

Of infinite sophistication was a red velvet cocktail suit, a perfect example of tailored correctness when worn with its jacket, and without it, definitely dramatic with its jet-embroidered strapless bodice. A long, princess-line, black matelot evening coat was distinguished by its good tailoring.

A flared, detachable skirt gave a grey woollen dress the advantages of both the slim and the full skirt of today's fashions. With the slim skirt, the frock was smoothly tailored even to its double-breasted waist. The same model also appeared in a woollen hand-woven, the material itself having been made by the girls at the school.

"Her Royal Highness", this stately formal gown holds the distinguished models shown yesterday at the Alice Seligsberg Fashion Show. The range is shown by the three other models displayed on dummies. Below — Ruthie models a grown-up little girls dressing gown.

Photo by Mayrowitz

Embroidery experiments such as the use of velvet on a gold lame, and white wool with beads on white satin were very successful.

Another first was a party frock of white organdy for a little miss, which had for its only decoration appliqued animals all around the hemline. The young mannequin also modelled a full-length, flannel housecoat embroidered with animals.

Now in its 11th year, the Alice Seligsberg Vocational School has already trained hundreds of girls for profitable careers. Though the girls may never again make these real haute couture models for Israel use, the fact that they have opportunity to work with these fine materials to produce such unusual gowns gives them an added advantage in learning all the finer points of the profession.

This year's collection was made under the supervision of Mrs. Elma Olshan of the School's Board of Management, and should meet with acclaim at its New York showing.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

LETTING GEORGE DO IT

After heavy defensive bidding by clubs by East, South landed in six spades. When dummy spread his hand, he regretted that he had contented himself with a paltry little slam. He won the opening lead with dummy's king of clubs, drew three rounds of trumps and put down the queen of diamonds. But East had no diamonds to give, and the quest lay-down for 12 tricks became a major problem for 12: dummy had only one trump left to take care of three losers.

Theoretically, there was but one way out: to produce some sort of squeeze. If East held both high honours in hearts, and West had no more clubs to play (because this would rob declarer of his reentry card), then East would be "in for it": on the other hand, should the heart honours split and East be made to part with his control, then West could be squeezed in hearts and diamonds.

But before entering the table for the last time, South must first get rid of his two trumps. This he could do only by ruffing out a couple of hearts — and he was short of an entry to the table. Then he had an idea: he played the queen of hearts, ruffed East's king, and cut down the eight of diamonds. West won the trick; unable to return the suit, he turned fifth columnist and gave South the coveted second heart lead.

The rest was simple. Declarer ruffed and ran his diamonds, discarding another heart from dummy. At the 11th trick, he ruffed the last diamond — and East had to give in.

Moving in on Potatoes

"A POTATO!" called the porter aloud. He was, as I recall, burly, confident and dark. "Give me a potato!"

In those days the seven-year-old was two. She knew less Hebrew than I. As a matter of fact, my Hebrew was better then than it has been since. I knew the alphabet perfectly and had even got to Alpha and Aleph. My charlatan future seemed bright, so slowly and unerringly I insisted on equating the language of all those to all comers. Thus I supposed (in grave error) would I make of the mother tongue my own.

"You do get understood," I said carefully to the porter. "I do not speak of food, Leah!" I waved a hand at the mountain of furniture, cupboards, beds, tables, bookcases & desk, looming in our small new hall. "I give you furniture, not potato. Put these in their place please. They are too heavy for me alone."

(I had intended to add "I shall show you where" but my knowledge of the future tense was still extremely shaky so I left it at that.)

But: "Potato!" insisted the Sabonean. "Where is it?"

How interesting is my new-old country, I thought to myself. Such a mixture of customs and manners. The Greeks, it seems, used to eat a potato before moving furniture. But where was I to obtain one, and how was I to cook it?

Aloud, abandoning all attempts at culture for the easy comfort of the present tense, I said:

"I give food afterwards. Afterwards I make potato. You move cupboards now. Then we eat potato. Good?"

The man looked at me as if I were mad.

When this sort of thing happens today, as it does frequently, the seven-year-old intervenes at once. Chatter-chatter-chatter, she goes, emerging triumphant with a: "There you are, me."

But what she said then was: "Mummy... I don't like potatoes. I want a banana!"

Those days she might as well have asked me for the Cullinan diamond.

"A banana!" she repeated. "Give me a banana!"

"A potato!" said the Sabonean, holding out a hand into which I had already put an incredible number of paper notes. "Give me a potato!"

My neighbour, who was born in Jerusalem, arbitrated.

The Sabonean shrank her potato to a pound; cut it into slices; put a slice beneath each leg of the largest cupboard and with its forehead gently privetted the brute into the front room. In a few minutes we had all the furniture sitting on potato slices. The two-year-old had even forgotten the banana.

"Look at me!" she cried, as she slid a four poster over the tiles.

There is no better way to move furniture without mashed your floors, Marjory (of Tel Aviv) than this.

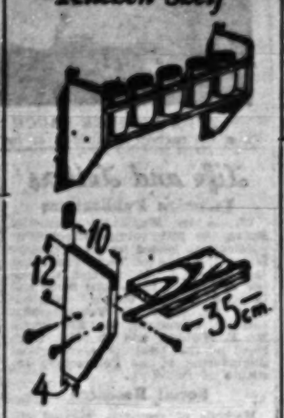
The trouble is that one is inclined to become an addict.

Whenever I feel rather blue, about never learning the language for instance, I go shopping to slice up a potato and put the linen cupboard across.

ELSA

HANDYMAN'S CORNER

Kitchen Shelf



THIS neat kitchen shelf, as simple as it is useful, will do much to relieve the overcrowded kitchen closet.

To prepare it will require no more than a free afternoon and a board, 85 cm. long and 10 cm. wide. Plane and sandpaper the board, then cut it into three pieces: two, (each 34 cm. long) for the sides and one, (25 cm. long) for the shelf proper. These dimensions can, of course, be altered according to the demands of your spice set or the material at hand.

The illustration is an "unpicked-off" view of part of the shelf, to show how it is assembled. The shelf should be put together with screws if possible. A thin lath, rounded at the ends, is attached in front to prevent the contents from falling off. Finally two small metal hangers are added.

Painted to match the kitchen furniture, the shelf will prove both practical and decorative.

B.P.

Next Week: A Wastebasket.

Women Designers Inferior, Fath Says

NEW YORK (UP). — Women are bad fashion designers, says an internationally known designer — male.

Paris' Jacques Fath says the only role a woman should have in fashion is in wearing clothes.

"Fashion is art," said the slim, blond Parisian. "Art is masculine, and men are the creators. Look at the great painters, the great sculptors, the great writers.

"The women designers copy fashion as she runs it. But a man will set it as hundreds of women like it.

"Take Anne Fogarty (the designer). She once said that one silhouette — the first waist and full skirt. It looks good on Anne Fogarty."

Greying Hair Deserves Attention

TO dye or not to dye" is a question confronting every woman when the first grey hairs appear. There is no simple answer: it depends on the individual's personality, appearance and habits as well as on the size of her pocketbook and the amount of leisure which she enjoys.

If you are going to dye your hair make up your mind from the start to do a good job. And this means an expensive job.

We have some fine experts in hair dyeing: make enquiries and go to the best. A good job is one that does not give you "that dyed look," which makes the face look older and harder rather than fresher.

The rule is to dye the hair once in three to five weeks, (depending on the rate of growth) but to return to the salon for retouches in between. Nothing makes a woman look older than one centimetre of grey at the root. Be sure you can afford the time and the money to keep up the colour of your hair!

As for the colour — let it not be too vivid. Avoid too jet a black if you are a brunette, or too bright a blonde if you are fair. Of course, films stars and beauty queens dye their hair often in order to look stunning and startling, so these rules do not apply to them.

If you decide that you are not undertaking such a programme or that you prefer gray hair, cheer yourself by the fact that it is decidedly chic today and that it can add to your charm and smartness instead of detracting from it. But then you must be prepared to give twice the attention to your hair and to your complexion. (Gray hair highlights the complexion).

As usual, brush your hair well, morning and evening. Massage it, dipping your fingertips in almond or olive oil. Keep your hair expertly cut and shaped. (No tangled silver-grey manes, please!) And to prevent a yellow tinge give yourself a blue or silver rinse after your shampoo.

If you are dark-eyed and have a clear complexion use warmer tones in your makeup when you let your hair go grey. Women with blonde hair and a fair complexion who are used to little make-up will have to change their ways. The tint in your makeup and the colour of your lipstick must be clear and vivid if you are to avoid a washed out look. And blonde or grey eyelashes and eyebrows should be darkened permanently or with mascara when the hair is grey.

If your hair is only streaked with grey try temporary colour rinses of which there are many. Discuss all the possibilities with your hairdresser.

LIESL EISINGER

Corn On and Off the Cob

By MOLLY LYONS BAR-DAVID

WHEN I was young and gay, my favourite outdoor sport was going to corn roasts. The big bonfire invariably made its own mood and most of us, with a corn speared to a kitchen stove poker held over the glowing embers, found peace in our thoughts as man always has since he sat in front of a cave before his open fire. There's no better escape from the problems of strife than to get your family around a campfire and roast corn.

TO ROAST CORN

Remove the silk from the ears by folding back the leaves. Return these husks to place and twist them tightly around the corn. Dip in water for a few minutes. Stick on a spear and hold over the flame, turning often to roast evenly. If you want to roast your corn right on the embers, wrap each wet ear in wet newspapers. It doesn't take long to cook, or to eat.

TO COOK CORN ON THE COB

If the corn you've bought isn't tender, I suggest you give it to the chickens as it isn't worth the cooking. If the corn is young and tender, be sure to cook it right or it won't be fit even for the chickens. There are only two ways of cooking corn to ensure that it remains tender.

1 Put corn (husks and silk removed, of course) in a large kettle of boiling water without salt. Add a little sugar if you like. Boil for two to five minutes — not more. Remove from fire and serve (or let it remain in the warm water until ready to serve) with salt and butter.

2 Put husked corn in cold water without salt. Just bring to a boil and remove from fire, but allow the corn to remain in the hot water for at least 20 minutes. Serve as above.

America is a big country and most of these recipes come from some corner of that vast land. Each region has its own favourite dish, and all of them are worth adopting in Israel.

KENTUCKY CORN PUDDING

12 ears tender corn; 4 eggs (or hard separated); 2 tbsps. melted butter; 1 litre milk; 1 tsp. sugar; 1 tsp. salt; 1 tsp. baking powder.

Slice off tips of corn kernels and then scrape down the ear. Do not grate. Add well-beaten egg yolks, mix, and add butter. Pour in the milk slowly and add sugar, salt and baking powder. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, pour into a large batter casserole or wonder pot, cover and bake for 45 minutes, if you have an oven (in a wonder pot, do not uncover). Uncover, continue baking 15 minutes or until pudding a delicate brown. Serve at once with fried fish (in Kentucky they naturally serve this with fried chicken).

ALABAMA CORN CAKES

2 tender ears of corn; ½ cup milk; 2 eggs; ¼ tsp. salt.

This makes about 20 corn cakes. Cut off the tips of the kernels and then scrape down the ear with a sharp knife. Add milk, well beaten egg yolks, and salt. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop by spoonfuls onto a hot, well-greased pan; brown one side and then the other. Serve in stacks of six or so, like pancakes. As there is no flour in these cakes, they cannot be lifted from the plate one at a time, but the whole stack must be cut through by the diner in wedges.

MISSISSIPPI CORN DISH

3 onions chopped; 2 green pepper chopped; 1 cup celery sliced; 1 tbsp. butter, fat or oil; pepper. 1 cup chopped tomatoes; 3 cups raw corn cut off the ear; 1 tsp. sugar.

Fry the onions, pepper and celery in the butter until tender but not brown. Add tomatoes and simmer for 15 minutes, adding a little boiling water as the tomatoes cook down. Add corn and sugar and cook for five minutes. Season to taste and serve (with fried chicken again?).

KANSAS CORN FRITTERS

3 eggs; 2 cups corn, grated; ½ cup flour; ½ tsp. baking powder. Salt and pepper.

Made just like corn cakes in Alabama. But in Israel I use more flour because it's cheaper than corn! Do as you wish, girls. And try it with fried chicken!

SUCCOTASH

This dish is claimed by Kansas, Kentucky and even Massachusetts. They add a horrible kind of hulled corn called hominy to spoil it. It is made with young Lima beans cooked tender, then the corn added and just cooked together (in cream) and then served with butter, salt and pepper. And there go the Southerners again — another chance to serve something with fried chicken... We in Israel can use string beans as a substitute (in the "pul" bean season, use those).

SCALLOPED CORN

This comes from Northern Saskatchewan without apologies and without fried chicken.

4 cups of cooked corn; ½ cup corn liquid; 2 eggs, beaten; 1 tsp. sugar; 1 tsp. salt. Pepper to taste. 2 tbsps. butter; 1 cup bread crumbs; 4 tbsps. butter.

Cut corn from cooked cobs (for this you can use left-over corn! you are North now — not in the South). Mix corn with salt, pepper, flour and sugar and add the liquids. Melt butter, mix with breadcrumbs and cover bottom of baking dish with half the crumbs, add the corn mixture and cover with remaining crumbs. If you like, you can add chopped peppers to the corn — it's an extra touch of yumminess — bake in a hot oven for about 30 minutes, and serve out of the baking dish at the table, while the housewanders on... there's no delay for the day's Geography!

Buyers' Guide

Shops
Services
Brand Names

Part of Call

FIRST step for a party that will be really gay is a visit to BERNHARD, Wine Dealer, the only really special liquor shop in Jerusalem. He carries a complete line of all local and foreign drinks, including whiskey. So if you're planning a party consult BERNHARD (Ben Yehuda St., 'phone 3103; affil. Tel Aviv affiliate: 15 Rehov Begrashov, 'phone 24080.

★

New Face

THAT'S what you'll find at 1 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem. For ROSENBLUM'S have expanded and redone their windows and sales space so that you think you're walking into a new shop. But it's the same ROSENBLUM, only serving their customers in greater comfort and giving you a chance to window shop before you buy. Their made-to-measure department always at your service.

★

Why Sun-glasses?

THAT'S obvious. They protect your eyes from the ultra violet rays of the sun, especially on the beach. And what about your skin? It is equally threatened by ultra-violet rays that can cause bad burns. To protect it on the beach, never forget to use "VELVETA" cream that prevents sunburn and ensures a healthy tan that also looks wonderful.

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Know The Good And The Bad

OF course you want a good piano — the best that money can buy. But remember, only an expert, and a good one at that who will not be taken in by appearances, can give you the piano you want. Your expert should be trustworthy too, know his job well, so that he can properly advise. Apply with confidence to: KLEINMANN PIANOS, 2 Rehov Koresh (behind G.P.O.), Jerusalem, 'phone 3796, whose piano service is complete and reliable.

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Cry In The Night

SHE'S just home from the hospital this young mother and the precious little mite has awakened. Is he sick — not being cared for — or has something happened? Worries of a young mother when she needs rest. "HADAROM" Mother and Child Rest Home teaches you baby care while you relax in lovely surroundings. Make sure there's a place — register by 'phoning 284 Rishon le Zion or "Hamedayek," 66 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, phone 62802. Popular rates.

★

We've Had A Party

AND a grand one at that — we've had fun and everyone went home in the best of spirits. And this absolutely no trouble — for all we served to drink was MEREG (Spritz). So pleasantly refreshing, moods soared and the party chipped blithely along until the wee small hours. Red or white MEREG, from the Wine Cellars of Rishon le Zion and Zichron Ya'acov, plus soda — drink of the season.

Summer To Help You

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★

Light As A Cloud

IF you want to look your extra-special best this glorious cotton summer — picture yourself in a sheer organdy frock that will have you positively floating on air. "LA BOUTIQUE" at MARY SIEDNER & CO. 32A Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv) has models styled to go everywhere. For the sophisticated — an Irish linen sheath. Lingerie blouses, and a distinguished collection of cottons — something for every day at "La Boutique."

★

Originals

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★

Lightweight Musts

ONE travels lightweight these days no matter how you go, or where. Nevertheless it's still best to stick to your regular cosmetics and not experiment. FEMINA Perfumery at 44 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, has a selection of all your favourites — and what's more plastic containers for each type of cosmetic. Also a charming selection of lovely little gifts for your friends abroad. Femina's service is dependable and prices moderate.

★

Be Sure It Fits

WITH a choice so wide this season — your criterion must be — does this shoe really fit? And for that, chose your shop just as carefully as the style. LIEBER & CO. of Jaffa Rd. Jerusalem, and ROSENBAUM of 21 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, with their intimate knowledge of the market, know just what to carry to best serve their clientele. Theirs is a picked selection of beautiful shoes and sandals.

★

Cool As A Cucumber

THAT'S the blessedness of the wonderful cottons that are this year's contribution to comfort. Prim, trim cut for the office, femininely pert for a party or just oh so casual about the house — you'll find something of each at ROVELL'S, Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem. Sophisticated or baby look, this wonderful cotton summer brings you the gayest wardrobe ever. Drop in at Rovell's — you'll find something extra special.

★

Heavenly

DO we feel good now that we can have MILKO ICE CREAM POWDER on the cupboard shelf at all times. It's absolute heaven to be able to dish it up for even the most unexpected guests. For it takes just 3 minutes to make and will freeze in any ice box or refrigerator. Finer than anything you can buy — it's inexpensive, 350 fruits for a packet that serves six.

★

The Dressing Counts

IT'S an important job that requires only a bit of thought — but it's what counts as far as salads are concerned. Start with smooth, MATA SALAD DRESSING, then let your imagination take over and will you be pleased at all the compliments that will come your way. And what a flaky pie you can make with MATA MARGARINE, the margarine with the "butter" taste.

★

"La Donna è Mobile"

"WOMEN are changeable" — that's what Rigoletto sings, and he may be right in all respects but one. Women never change their liking for snowy white linens. That's why they use "KLEENEM" for washing, for "KLEENEM" makes linen whiter than any other washing agent.

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KOHN & LUBARSKY

AN ANGLO-INDIAN GARRISON

By PAULA ARNOLD

BHOWANI JUNCTION. By John Masters.—Joseph and the Book Society, London. 307 pp. 12/6.

This book was chosen both by the American Book of the Month Club and the London Book Society. The author is a former officer of the Ghurka Rifles and of Wingate's Chindits. His family has been connected with India for 200 years, and he has India in the blood. He is also exceedingly intelligent and often subtle, has a great natural gift for narrative and his feel for language is sure. That is why his device of telling his story in the first person, but by three different persons, comes off so well.

It is rare indeed that a book so filled with violent and sometimes shocking events should never descend to the blood and thunder level. In this, if nothing else, Mr. Masters reminds us of R. L. Stevenson and, at a different level, of Forrester. It is powerful, but never crude.

The numerous characters are all flesh and blood, the three most important unforgettable. They are an English colonel of the Ghurka Rifles who loves his little brown soldiers, a full-blooded and somewhat craggy personality, an ideal military commander; and two half-castes (called Anglo-Indians in the modern manner, where Kipling still said Eurasians). One is superintendent of a railway line, a slightly ridiculous figure, a shlemiel, the other is a girl he has grown up with and loved from childhood, a stronger and wiser person than he, who after two abortive affairs returns to him.

Bhowani Junction is a fictitious name. The story is built around the railway and the garrison, in 1948, when the British were preparing to leave. It is the time of non-cooperation: we even get a glimpse of Ghandi. Mr. Masters has striven and succeeded in giving a fair picture of the racial and political groups involved. In one point, perhaps, he has made his story too schematic, by letting his beautiful Anglo-Indian Victoria Jones hesitate between three men, each of whom is representative of his radical group — the lusty and clever English Colonel, the deplorably hesitant but attractive Anglo-Indian, the earnest and religious Sikh. Loyalties run criss-cross — not only racial, but also the loyalties of profession and of tradition. They fit into the narrative without obtruding themselves.

Pleasantest of all: Mr. Masters says YES to life as it is, in strong contrast to most contemporary English writers of note who go all out to show it as the black pit of despair and frustration. Perhaps this has something to do with the fact that for the past seven years, ever since he began to write somewhat late in life, he has lived in America?

THE FLOWER OF MAY. By Kate O'Brien. — Heinemann, London. 274 pp. 12/6.

A new novel by Miss O'Brien, who has not published anything but short stories since "That Lady" (1946) certainly deserves mention. It has the charm, spirituality and subtlety of characterization and style that we take for granted in this fine novelist, but it is also badly constructed, it meanders like a gently chattering book: we can lay it down without being in the least drawn back to it. Perhaps it might be called a summer book — to be read in a deckchair.

The story is of a young girl, Catholic, of course, but not a believer, and her devout school friend. The scene is laid in a Belgian convent school, in Dublin, and in Italy.

THE SPIDER KING. By L. Schoenover. — Macmillan, New York. 468 pp. $3.95.

The historical novel, alas, is increasingly written by slick experts who aim at — and often enough reach — a place on the best- seller list, with Hollywood to follow.

Mr. Schoenover's fourth novel certainly does not fall into this category. It is neither cloak-and-daggerish nor pornographic, and far from sentimental. It is colourful all the same, graphic, and well told, though not of any distinction of style. It tells of that comparatively little-known period in France after the Hundred Years' War with England, when the country was exhausted, split by internal strife, and still involved in several wars. Yet it emerged, after Louis XI's capable reign, a prosperous and united and powerful country.

Except for Scott's "Quentin Durward" there has, I believe, been no novel of note on this interesting period and its sickly, cruel, mysanthropic central figure, Louis XI, the "Spider," who was so efficient an administrator and succeeded in reducing the disastrous power of his arrogant nobles. He and countless minor figures are beautifully done, and 15th century France stands clearly before us. A successful book.

TOVA RICHTER-RAUCH: PORTRAIT OF A CHILD
From the current exhibition at her studio, reviewed on Page Six

FRENCH STORIES AND MEMOIRS

By PASCAL THEMANLYS

LUNE DE MIEL AUTOUR DE LA TERRE. By Dominique Lapierre. —Grasset, Paris. 270 pp., Frcs.600.
CAPITAINES DE LA ROUTE DE NEW YORK. By Edouard Peisson. — Grasset, Paris. 288 pp. Frcs.540.
NOTRE MAITRE, M. SOREL. By Pierre Andreu. — Grasset, Paris. 255 pp., Frcs.495.
THE MEMOIRS OF HELEN VACARESCO. — Revue des Deux-Mondes.

"Dominique and Arlette Lapierre are a very young couple just back from a honeymoon trip round the world" — this is how André Maurois begins his preface to the pleasant travel tale which Dominique Lapierre has just published.

A very little stay in Mexico, then San Francisco, an incursion into old Japan, Korea under battle-fire, mysterious and too often wretched India, and Pakistan, unfold before our eyes like a documentary film, embellished with highly personal observations and picturesque conversations with the inhabitants.

Precision, sincerity and keen comprehension characterize the various chapters of this Odyssey: a tiger-hunt, adventures in search of "peace," dollars and other currencies earned at unexpected jobs — teaching fashions to Japanese ladies, acting as war-correspondent on the Korean front — all add variety to the travellers' psychological and social observations.

In works where the sea, "that secret country," is the principal theme Edouard Peisson has already attained success. The novel

A Dubious Teacher

The title of M. Andreu's book is rather disturbing if we recall what Fascism owes to Sorel. In this very thorough work, the author tells the life-story of the French syndicalist, philosopher and the evolution of his thoughts. He does not, however, succeed in explaining the numerous apparent contradictions revealed by Sorel's likes and dislikes: he was an admirer of Marx, but also of ultra montane Catholicism, of Charles Maurras and of Bergson: a Socialist, and anti-Semite, and a confirmed enemy of the Anglo-Saxon democracies.

When a surge of Maxism swept Sorel towards Lenin at the beginning of the Russiant Revolution, the latter characterised him as "a slattern." Thoughts of violence, a taste for strikes and syndicalist struggles, a narrow nationalism which nevertheless draws from Jewish sources and socialist or Bergsonian theories — all this agrees well enough with the statement attributed to Mussolini: "What I am, I owe to George Sorel."

No great social idea, no intellectual light, no breath of real idealism emerge from this eulogy of Sorel. All we find is an intellectual of aggressive and violent temperament, whose character and personal disillusions have doubtless had a great influence on his opinions and reasoning. Had this book appeared in 1938, the future Vichyists and the builders of the "New Order" would have been delighted with it.

Lest us hope that M. Sorel will not find many disciples in present-day France.

From Bucharest to Paris

The great Rumanian poetess who was Rumania's delegate to the League of Nations in the golden age of Briand and Stresemann, left memoirs which she did not wish to publish in her lifetime. She often told this reviewer: "That will be shown one day in my memoirs." The "Revue des Deux-Mondes" has just begun their publication. In these highly sensitive and poetic pages we again find the chord of Helen Vacaresco's lectures and writings. Dramatic accounts of childhood experiences in the feudal atmosphere of old Rumania are followed by memories of the time when she became intimate maid-of-honour to Queen Carmen Sylva. The queen, a gifted poetess herself, and Helen enjoyed poetic contests and used to organize plays. On long winter evenings, brilliant young Helen's talents charmed the royal couple and their nephew, the heir to the throne, who became her fiance. Then, after a broken engagement and an unhappy love affair which clouded her whole life, the poetess left to conquer Paris. She read her first verses to Victor Hugo and Leconte de Lisle and forced her governess to follow poor Paul Verlaine through the alleys of the Luxembourg garden with her. One evening, at Leconte de Lisle's, she recited one of his own poems: he did not recognize it and, thinking she had written the poem, exclaimed: "It's magnificent! The child has genius!"

The reviewer may be permitted to add a few personal recollections to these engrossing accounts. I remember Helen Vacaresco's dialogue-lectures with Paul Valéry: her parties, attended by the President of the French Republic, members of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps, and the intellectual élite; her lucid and courageous political attitude against the Nazis during the German occupation. She knew how to observe, describe and enthuse with youthful freshness and accuracy of thought, which so rarely go together. She could speak about Semiramis and Queen Victoria as though she had known both equally well, garlanding each with legends. She was a great lady, and though she moved among international aristocracy, she only really appreciated aristocracy of the spirit. Her salon was equally open to monarchs and to unknown violinists. She appreciated social progress and idealist struggles. On her return from a trip to Israel, she told me, "the Jews are really the people of the miracle. What they are doing there is prodigious."

CONDUCTOR AND SOLOISTS OF VERDI'S REQUIEM
From left: Ferenc Fricsay, Frances Yeend, Mariona Radev, Gabor Carelli, Kim Borg.
Drawings by Hedo

GIUSEPPE VERDI 1813-1901

Life and Letters

Technion Publications

Within the Kaplansky Memorial Series, the fifth volume of scientific publications issued by the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, has just appeared. It contains a number of studies in various fields and includes, among others, contributions by Prof. A. Tchernialavsky, Prof. F. Ollendorff, Mr. Ehrenreich, Mr. B. Mishkin, and Mr. N.I. Hoff, Head of the Dept. of Aeronautical Engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Social Research

Methods of research, carried out in Israel by the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, are the subjects of chapters contributed by Professor Louis Guttman and Dr. Uriel G. Foa to two books just published in the U.S. and entitled, "Mathematical Thinking in the Social Sciences," (P.F. Lazarsfeld, Ed.), and "Sociological Studies in Scale Analysis," by Riley, Riley and Toby.

Social Sciences in U.S.

Unesco has just published a survey on the post-war teaching of the Social Sciences in the U.S., containing chapters by different authors on economics, political science, international relations, sociology, anthropology and legal education. The volume is edited by Professor Henry W. Ehrmann, University of Colorado.

Benn's Bible Drawings

HEZYONOT YNAKMIYIM (Visions of the Bible). 22 Drawings by Benn. Sinai, Tel Aviv. 60 pp.

The Sinai publishing house deserves great credit for this lovely volume. Boxed in the same brown-coloured paper as its covers, the book is painstakingly and attractively produced.

The reader is treated to an interesting self-portrait of the artist, in addition to an (unsigned) introduction in Hebrew which purports to explain the genesis of his inspiration.

At first glance, the drawings are intensely interesting as a striking example of a modern artist's reaction to the word of the Bible. But on closer scrutiny we find a certain monotony, though several of the drawings hold our attention, what with the upward curve of the line and the breaking up of the space area. Others recall the time when one was taught how to draw a duck with a single line without ever raising the pencil.

The English translation of the introduction is too literal, and insufficient attention has been paid to the proofs, with the result that "the spirit of God was waving on the face of the waters," instead of "moving."

M. HURWITZ

Let the rivers clap their hands, let the mountains be joyful together before the Lord, for he cometh to judge the earth. (Ps. 98, 8-9).

The Art of Building

BOULLEE'S TREATISE ON ARCHITECTURE. French text edited with English preface and notes by Dr. H. Rosenau. Tiranti, London. 121 pp. Illustrated. 21/-.

I can heartily recommend this book not only to those interested in the history of architecture but also to students of the theory of art. Boullée was a distinguished French architect born in 1728. He reached the height of his reputation during the reign of Louis XV and died after the Revolution, in 1799. The manuscript of the treatise was written shortly before his death and consists of a search for an aesthetic basis to the art which he had practiced all his life. In fact, he believed that architecture was only at the beginning of its artistic possibilities.

The author starts off by remarking that many architects do not recognize that their craft is a form of art. The young practitioner must wait many years until he is commissioned to plan a building which will allow full scope to his abilities and even then he is both buried under a mass of detail and compelled to sacrifice his ideas to those of his patrons, a deficiency from which, according to Boullée, painters are free. Incidentally, the book's motto is "Ed io anche son Pittore" ("And I too am a Painter," a phrase originally attributed to Correggio), although actually Boullée compares architecture to poetry.

Boullé is a man of great vision. The many projects of churches, museums, palaces, law, courts, cenotaphs, bridges, forts and towns are functional — to adapt the building to its purpose and surroundings. He foresees indirect lighting, considers the danger of fire, arranges for unhindered circulation and sharply criticizes the waste of space in the design of St. Peter's.

The book has been fully annotated by Dr. Rosenau, superflously at times. Credit must be given to the mental level of readers who will inevitably have at least a little preliminary acquaintance with art, architecture and the word values of an 18th century vocabulary used by a man who often thinks in the language of the 17th.

Despite its forbidding title, I found the book fascinating.

M.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

A would-be customer walked into a bookshop somewhere in Bermuda about three years ago and asked the clerk, "Have you got Jane Eyre?" "Sorry," said the clerk, "but she left this island a few months ago." She must have left for Israel, for I noticed her on the shelves in an altogether new, Hebrew dress, translated by Hanna Ben Dov (Newman, IL.5., third edition) and in one volume. Hadar has just published "Mivhar Hasippur Ha'Scandinavi" (Selected Scandinavian Stories, IL.3.500) edited by David Shahar and translated from the Scandinavian and English by the editor, Barash, Frishman, and Uriel Ophek. It contains talks from Iceland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, and also sports an attractive jacket, designed by Hayim Halahmi.

"Amim Ug'sa'im" (The Story of People, Ktavim, IL.2.200, tr. by S. Shifra and illustrated by Louisides) is an interesting text book by May Edel for the study of anthropology, while "Ba'malaa Hayaim" by Ya'acov Palmoni (Advancing in Life, Yavne, IL.1.900) is the first work in the Hebrew language to go into the problem of old age, surveying the second part of human life from the physical, psychological and social point of view. To complete the cycle, there is Yisrael Darvin's "Haketz L'milhemet Hakiyyum" (An End to the Struggle for Existence, Rubin Mass, IL.1.600), an appreciation of the life and teachings of Popper Lynkaus who held that there can be no true peace on earth so long as hunger, want and distress disturb the complacency of mankind. There is an introduction by Albert Einstein.

Ad Oved, after a short lapse, this week presents us with three new books, all translations. "Shaloah Novellot" (Three Short Stories IL.1.800) comprises Heinrich von Kleist's "Michael Kohlhaas" (tr. Yisrael Zarhi) "Marquise von O.." and "Duel" (both translated by Mordecai Temkin). There is an introduction by Max Brod and an attractive jacket by Dan Gelbart.

The second offer is Honore de Balzac's "Eugenie Grandet," one of the most perfect novels written by that genius of French prose, translated by Menashe Levin; and the third is Tolstoy's "Yaldut, N'urim, Alumin" (Childhood, Youth, Adolescence, IL.2.900) translated from the Russian by Avraham Kariv.

Memories of the Yishuv's last-ditch stand against a horde of invaders just six short years ago are revived in a re-edition of Uri Avineiri's "Hatzad Hasheni Shel Hamatbea" (The Other Side of the Coin, Tzohar, IL.2.800). Tzohar is a new publishing firm who open their list with this one-time best seller that ran into seven editions in its heyday. Of the same period but wider in scope is "M'gillat Ha'atzmaut Shel M'dinat Yisrael" (Israel's Declaration of Independence, Nir Canaan, New York, IL.2.-) written and illustrated by Arthur Szyk.

Nathan Alterman's "Hatur Hashvi'i" (The Seventh Column, Vol 2, Davar, IL.3.900) takes us a step further, in his inimitable topical verse, from the end of the war to the present day. And "Altalena" (Herut Newspaper, IL.2.-) is Eliahu Lenkin's survey of the life and fate of the ship which brought arms to Israel's saores during the first cease fire.

Mossad Bialik favours us with a beautiful production of the poems of Gavriel Freil, an American Hebrew poet, in "Ner Mul Kokhavim" (A candle Against the Stars) which falls into poems on general subjects, the American landscape and "Through the Night towards Daylight," while Dvir, Hebrew Writers' Association offers a series of distinguished essays by Yisrael Cohen titled "P'tahim" (Openings, IL.2.-).

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Cultured ladies with literary leanings will devour Virginia Woolf's "A Writer's Diary" (Harcourt, Brace IL.6.250). Filled with the same onion-like subtlety which so distinguishes her fiction, the Diary portrays a soul yearning for self-expression and the applause of the gentry. For more inside information on what makes an intellectual, there is an extract from John Lehmann's Autobiography in "New World Writing No. 5" (635 pruta), a volume which contains an unusually high number of unknown writers. There is an interesting essay on James T. Farrell.

For those unpleasant people who earn their sordid money by criticizing others, I recommend most strongly Max Beerbohm's "Around Theatres" (Simon & Schuster, IL.7.500). I cannot resist the inevitable comment that Max is The Incomparable: he combines integrity and independence of judgment with the knack of selecting the *mot juste* — his comments on "Peter Pan", Shaw and Wilde have never been bettered.

For anxious lovers who sought in Kinsey a statistical answer to the problem of whether the loved one would say "yes", there is now the inevitable report on The Reports — "An Analysis of the Kinsey Reports" — by 16 experts. (Mentor, 625 pruta). (I still suspect that the simplest and least exhausting way to find out is to ask). A very interesting analysis of an earlier and much misunderstood Kinsey has been written by Simone de Beauvoir in "Marquis de Sade" (Grove, IL.6.250), from which it seems that the Marquis was not a genuine sadist.

There is some very amusing salvaging of idols in Peter de Vries' "No, But I Saw the Movie" (Little, Brown, IL.3.750). The satire on Faulkner (although so easy) is certainly better than anything that the Master himself has composed.

Of Jewish interest is a weighty volume on Jerusalem — "The Holy City" by Albert M. Williams (Duell, Sloan & Pierce — Little Brown IL.7.500) Bella Chagall's "Burning Lights" (IL.2.750) is one of those books of tender recollections of Jewish life in the Old Country. It is illustrated, rather ineffectively, by Marc Chagall.

There are several pocket books dealing with war and violence in some form or another. "Those Devils in Baggy Pants" by Ross S. Carter (310 pruta) describes the achievements of American parachutists. Stuart Cloete's "The Curve and the Tusk" (435 pruta), a hunting tale, is marred by the exotic love which invades the otherwise exciting jungle. "Somks Bellew" (310 pruta) is by Jack London, whose adventure stories are certainly as tough and as topical as anything turned out today.

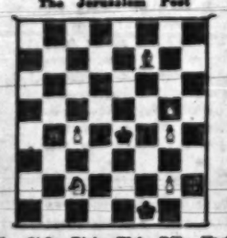
A curious and interesting book is "The Execution of Private Slovik" by William Bradford Hina (310 pruta), an analysis of the shooting of an American deserter during World War II. Those who saw the movie (see above) may want to read "The Little World of Don Camillo" by Giovanni Guareschi (310 pruta). For those who like their murders mixed with money, in "The Virgin Heiresses" (310 pruta) Ellery Queen disposes airily of fifteen million dollars.

PHILIP GILLON

Chess

JULY 16, 1954

Problem No. 813
F.V.D. STRAAT, Holland
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kf1; Qh3; Rb4; Bb4, Bf7; Kte6; Pc4, f3, g4, g5. (10)
Kd4; Pf4, f4. (3)

White mates in two

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 813 (Grunblatt): 1.Qd3-2.Rd4+; 1.-Bb6 (R:g7, Q:g7) 2.Rtc3 (Ktd1, Qd3+).

Endgame No. 84 (Segurtsich) 1.Ktc7+ wins.

Kb6 2.Ktxd4+, Ka5! (2.-Kc6? 3.Bg5!) 3.Bc4 Bd3 4.Bd5 Bc4 5.B.x4 Bd3 6.B:f3 Be3 7.Bg2! Bf1 8.Bh1 and wins.

ALONI WINS TEL AVIV CHAMPIONSHIP

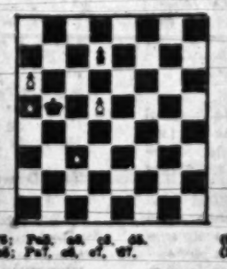
Rehak Aloni, former Israel champion, won the Tel Aviv championship, scoring 5 points out of 6 games in the finals. The semi-finals, in which 18 players took part, was played under the Swiss system, and was won jointly by Aloni and Dr. Oren, both of whom scored 7½ points. They were followed by Smiltiner and Weller, Israel's champion. J. Porath, joined in the finals the top four of the preliminaries. With a sole defeat by Smiltiner, and two wins over Dr. Oren, Weller and Porath, Aloni made sure of the first place, irrespective of the outcome of the other games. He has thus scored to all 20½ points and strengthened his reputation as one of Israel's strongest masters.

PREPARING FOR BUENOS AIRES

As in 1952, the forthcoming 11th Olympiad will this year be held in Buenos Aires.

The Olympic Committee of the Israel Chess Federation (member of the FIDE) headed by the Minister of Justice, Dr. P. Rosen, is now engaged in a nation-wide drive to secure the financial resources required for the long journey. The following masters have been nominated to represent Israel in the olympic games: Porath, Dr. Oren, Czerniak, Aloni, Persitz and Kolenger (reserves). Israel has so far participated in three Olympiads: Warsaw 1935 (15th among 20 nations), Buenos-Aires 1939 (9th among 27) and Helsinki 1952 (11th among 26). In Helsinki, the Israeli team lost only two matches (against the USSR and USA) and won a general admiration for its results, both collective and individual (all the members of the team scored over 50%). As in 1939, Argentina is going to send this year the a special ship to Europe, to collect the teams of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Endgame No. 84
M. LIBOUREINE
1950



Kf6; Pa5, c5, d5. (3)
Kb6; Pa7, d6, e7, g7. (5)

White to play and win

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

The final round of the National Team Championship, division "A" will be held tomorrow, in the hall of the "Hertzlia" gymnasium in Tel Aviv, with all the six teams playing together. Play will start at 2 p.m. and a lightning tournament will be held at 9 p.m. On the occasion, the prizes of the Tel Aviv championship will be handed to the winners. Tomorrow's gathering will thus be nothing short of a small chess congress, and a fitting closing of the present chess season. Chess lovers are invited to attend.

INTERNATIONAL

USSR—GREAT BRITAIN 18½ : 13½

Returning from New York, after beating the USA by 20:12, the Soviet team went to London where it met with the English selected in a double-round 26 board match. This time there were two women players on each side. At the end of the second day, it became clear the match proved too hard a task to handle for the home players: All the English team was able to score, was a meagre 11 points out of 20 games. This, along with the win over France (15:1) was about one of the most overwhelming victories in the history of international encounters.

Stamp of the Week

America pours out a stream of stamps as interesting and diverse as the country itself. This one is issued to celebrate 100 years of progress in the "Cornhusker State" of Nebraska.

A farmer sows the grain that has given Nebraska that nickname and to corn, indeed, the State owes much of its richness. Four hundred years ago Francisco de Coronado with 20 Spanish horsemen and two Indian guides crossed the plains to seek the legendary kingdom of Quivira which was supposed to offer wealth galore.

No luck. And hostile Indians ruled the region even 300 years later when Colonel Pedro de Vil lamar marched in to conquer and colonize. His command was massacred.

In turn Nebraska was claimed by France, Spain and England. All three tried to seize and hold it. France succeeded, then sold it to America in 1803 as part of the Louisiana purchase.

In 1854 Nebraska was organized as a territory. It became a State in 1867.

The stamp is recess-printed and perforated 10½ by 11. It costs 3d. in London.

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The Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Zionist Organization
Everyday Hebrew
by Eliezer Rieger
late Professor of Pedagogy, the Hebrew University
This new manual is designed for beginners who are familiar with Hebrew characters. Within approximately eighty to one hundred hours of study, students are expected to become acquainted with the elements of Hebrew as it is used in present-day Israel. Very little formal grammar is included but the emphasis is put on exercises meant to assist in acquiring and using the correct forms. The book is carefully produced; it contains 270 double-column pages of text, 20 plates and a map on the end-papers. Obtainable at the leading bookshops throughout the country. Price IL.3.850.
The Publishing Department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine

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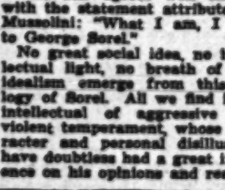

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THE Dayan HOTEL — ASHKELON
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	19	31	26	23
Tiberias	21	34	28	27
Haifa Port	29	31	30	29
Na'anya	22	32	30	29
Tel Aviv North	26	32	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	28	34	30	30
Lydda Airport	22	30	32	32
Jerusalem	20	32	30	29
Beersheba	27	32	32	32
Eilat	32	36	45	43

*A) Humidity at 6 a.m. B) Maximum temp C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp expected today

* * *

A 21-YEAR-OLD Jaffa girl yesterday poured a pot of boiling water over a 23-year-old Jaffa man because he reportedly had failed to keep a promise to marry her. When she saw him writhing with pain she also poured the water on herself. The couple were taken to Hadassah Hospital in Tel Aviv.

* * *

HUNDREDS OF unemployed who stormed the Labour Exchange office in Ramle yesterday when 200 jobs were being distributed, were dispersed by the police. Approximately 600 unemployed are at present registered in Ramle.

* * *

IN A SOCCER game played on the Y.M.C.A. field yesterday, the Ministry of Posts team beat Jerusalem Maccabi 5-0.

* * *

POTATOES, ONIONS and straw, valued at IL.800, were set on fire in the store of Moshav Patish in the Negev yesterday. The cause of the fire is still unknown.

* * *

THREE LIVE grenades and a shell were found by passers-by in Be'er Ya'acov and Be'er Tuvia yesterday. They were demolished by police experts.

* * *

RABBINICAL COURTS will be in recess during August.

* * *

WITH THE 5,868 FLATS completed this year, the total number of flats for new immigrants has reached 194,141. The number of units now under construction is 7,377.

* * *

SEVEN REST HOMES for Government workers will be made available this year in Jerusalem, Safed, Tiv'on, Gedera and Na'hariya. The vacation season in these centres opened at the beginning of this month and will close on September 19.

* * *

THE "PADMOR," the second tourist hotel near the Hamilia pendhore, will be opened on Tuesday.

IL.3,500 Needed To Meet Ilenshil Goal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Haifa's Ilenshil Week, a fund-raising campaign for child polio victims is drawing to a close with IL.3,500 of the IL.12,000 goal collected by this evening. The week was organized on the famous American March of Dimes pattern.

A wishing well into which passersby dropped their contributions has been set up in the centre of Rehov Herzl. Over a microphone, Mr. Freddie Dura, singer, is making individual appeals. The organizers stated that during the 30-minute evening rush hour, IL.300 daily is being donated at the well. Similar wells were set up in five cinemas.

Besides Mr. Dura, 200 other citizens are doing volunteer work for the campaign. Thousands of posters and leaflets were contributed free of charge by local publicity agents and printers. Contribution boxes with Ilenshil labels have been displayed in many shops. The appeal is also being carried out in schools, and the Labour Council will take the campaign to plants and factories tomorrow. The Week, which will end on Saturday night, will be repeated yearly.

Mayor Abba Khoushy has promised the Municipality's aid for Ilenshil's rehabilitation projects such as summer camps for children from the North.

Action to Liquidate Hayama Stopped

HAIFA, Thursday. — Solel Boneh, Zim and Shoham withdrew their application for the liquidation of the Hayama partnership just before the case was to be heard in the District Court here yesterday.

The partnership of the Bayside ship repair and boat building Company includes, in addition to the three applicants, Mr. M. Kirstein, a well-known marine engineer, and Mrs. Kirstein. No reasons for the withdrawal of the application were given, but it had been reported that for some time there have been serious differences of opinion between the three partners and Mr. and Mrs. Kirstein.

RATION NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: July rations: Oil: 400 gms., Kit 15. Temp. 4, 250 gr. Margarine: 250 gms., Kit 5, Temp. 5, 140 gr. Flour: 750 gms., Kit 6, Temp. 14, 294 gr. Meal: for children's Aleph list and Gimmel cards, 600 gms., no coupon, Temp. 22, 120 gr.

HAIFA AND SHOMRON DISTRICT: Coffee: Ration No. 4, 50 gms., Daled and Heh cards, Yud 2, Temp. 25. Tea: Ration No. 5, 20 gms., Daled and Heh cards, 150 gms., Gimmel cards, Yud 5.

106 Settlements To Be Consolidated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The IL.108m. Jewish Agency budget for 1954-55 calls for the consolidation of 58 settlements and the start of consolidation work in 50 others. This statement was made by Dr. Giora Josephthal, Agency Treasurer, to the Jewish Agency Executive plenary in Jerusalem yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Executive Chairman.

Dr. Josephthal noted that 22,000 immigrants were expected to arrive in 1954-55. He discussed the budget for Kol Zion Lagola in view of expansion possibilities permitted by the new Kol Yisrael transmitter. He also outlined the programme for the care of 4,000 Youth Aliya wards.

At the session on Wednesday evening, Mr. Zvi Herman proposed that the Zionist Congress should meet in Jerusalem in August, 1955, and spoke on the problem of finishing B'nyanei Ha'ooma before that time.

Hevrat Ovdim Names Board

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A new 14-man Board was elected by the Hevrat Ovdim Board of Directors here today. Mr. Aharon Remez, former O.C. of the Air Force, is one of the new members. When Mr. David Hacohen returns from his Burma appointment, he will become the 15th member.

The outgoing management was elected some ten years ago. Mr. Z. Onn, Secretary-General of Hevrat Ovdim, told the Board.

One resolution adopted today stressed that the Government "may rely on the Histadrut enterprises, and especially on Solel Boneh in the implementation of its economic tasks."

The incitement against the Histadrut is based on "class hatred" which is only detrimental to the interests of the State. The Government was therefore asked to make full use of Solel Boneh facilities. The Company's role in founding basic industries was praised, and Solel Boneh was encouraged to compete in the private building market.

Reporting to the Hevrat Ovdim Board of Directors on his recent visit to the U.S.S.R., Mr. Y. Efter, Managing Director of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, noted the outspoken criticism expressed by the delegates to the Soviet Cooperative Union convention which he had attended.

He also noted the genuine pride of the people in whatever achievement could be pointed out. Stores in towns appeared to be full of consumer goods, but the supply seemed to be uneven, for long queues formed everywhere.

There was a serious "town-to-country" movement in the U.S.S.R., Mr. Efter said. The movement was supported by the State, and had shown good progress, particularly in keeping skilled labour in the villages.

Attache's Flat Robbed

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Ramat Gan apartment of Lieut.-Col. Kenneth Lueke, Military Attache for Air of the U.S. Embassy, was broken into this afternoon and jewellery valued at IL.9,000 was stolen.

Seedless Watermelon On Market

HAIFA, Thursday. — A new type of seedless watermelon has just been put on the market by PICA, the company announced here today. The watermelons were grown at the PICA experimental fields near Pardess Hanna on the initiative of Baron James de Rothschild, President of PICA.

The seeds for the melons were brought from Japan, and the new type needs less growing time than the usual varieties. They are red, sweet and juicy, and the few seeds they do contain are not developed. The company stated that further details of the new fruit would be given in a few days.

Private Citrus Farmers Claim Intimidation

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The citrus crop is expected to be poor this season in comparison with last winter with an estimated drop in the export rate of 3 million to 4 million crates, Mr. Zvi Isaksen, President of the Farmers' Federation, told a meeting of the Board of Directors here today. The reason was the poor blossoming of citrus trees in the spring due to natural causes.

The meeting dwelt on a series of complaints which it had received from farmers throughout the country, that the personnel in the Labour Exchanges are currently forcing farmers to dismiss unorganised workers by the use of violence. Yesterday, the meeting was informed, a Zichron Ya'acov farmer, Mr. Blum, was assaulted by the officials of a Labour Exchange for refusing to dismiss such workers from his vineyard.

The meeting called on the Government and police to take measures. It also asked the Government to act in bringing about a fair approach to private farmers and to those in cooperative settlements. While the former had to employ expensive labour, the latter used thousands of youths free of charge.

JAFFA MACCABI WINS CUP

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Rubinstein Soccer Cup was awarded to the Second Division team of Jaffa Maccabi by the League and Cup Committee of the Soccer Association last night. It was decided that Jaffa Maccabi beat the First Division team of Petach Tikva Maccabi 3:0 last Saturday. The game was stopped three minutes before the end of a 30 minute extension, at a 0:0 score, when a Petah Tikva Maccabi player refused to obey the referee's order to leave the pitch.

The Cup Committee therefore found the Petah Tikva team responsible for the end of the game, which featured a free-for-all of players and fans on the two sides and gave the victory to their opponents.

Five residents of Jaffa were detained for 10 days each by a magistrate here today, with the option of being released on IL.180 bail, pending trial for participating in the soccer match free-for-all. Three policemen and a number of civilians were hurt at the time.

BENNIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

up reinforcements, during the heavy fighting that lasted three days, demonstrates clearly the fact the Israel delegation has been trying to establish all along, namely that Jordanian forces had completed their preparations prior to the attack.

Old City buildings were evacuated before the shooting began, the Israel spokesman said, whereas Israel families left their homes only after fire became serious. According to Jordan witnesses, recalled the Israel delegates, fire commenced at 8.15 p.m. on June 30 from the Israel side. The Jordan authorities themselves testified that they opened fire at 8.20 p.m. The Israel delegates emphasized that according to U.N. personnel, only answering fire was directed from the Israel side, while an hour-and-a-half after these isolated shots, Israel troops put up a barrage of heavier fire to silence the Old City emplacements.

General Bennike then read a 12-page statement examining the evidence produced by both parties, with his own deductions. "Each party has tried to demonstrate high-level planning on the part of the other... and has introduced unsupported allegations of extensive troop movements by the other in the preceding days. Apart from isolated statements by one or two witnesses on either side concerning a small increase in the manning of a single firing post immediately opposite them, this charge is not borne out in the record. The U.N. Observers... witnessed no such preparations."

Unprotected Civilians

The Chairman doubted whether either party would have undertaken a heavy assault while leaving civilians unprotected in the front-al areas. "No evidence has reached us that an evacuation of border areas took place on either side of the line prior to the firing. On the contrary, there is testimony taken by Observer teams on both sides to show considerable civilian panic at certain points close to the firing line..."

General Bennike then analysed the contentions of both parties on the basis of military strategy, and concluded that the attack was unplanned. He explained the high number of casualties in the New City on June 30 as due to the open spaces and unprotected wide streets there as compared with the narrow, protected alleys and stone buildings in the Old City. "Few residents of the Old City move about after dark... and the numerous Israel mortar shells that fell on the walled city on the night of June 30 landed mainly on roof-tops. It was not until the following day that mortar casualties mounted rapidly."

General Bennike submitted that "it was impossible to determine who fired the first shot, as long as the evidence remains in utter conflict as to the time of the first shot." He questioned the reliability of witnesses, who may have been primed, or quite probably were uncertain as to exact details by the time the Observers interrogated them. He then quoted official statements from Israel and Jordan addressed to the U.N. Secretary General on July 1. The Jordanians refer to the "showering of the Arab town of Jerusalem with bullets and automatic shells incessantly from 8.30 p.m. until midnight." The Israel communication stated that at 8.45 p.m., heavy fire was opened on the New City. The Chairman also cited records of the previous M.A.C. meetings in an effort to show that assertions on the launching-time had altered in the past days.

The Chairman could only conclude that hostilities derived from a "spontaneous outbreak," made very possible by what he called the lack of discipline shown frequently by men posted on the Old City Wall and on the Israel side. He recalled the repeated complaints of rock-hurling, and the violation of successive agreements for a cease-fire — all, in his view, pointing to inability on the part of the authorities on both sides to control their own troops. General Bennike concluded:

"I therefore urge you, once again, not to press your resolutions to a vote... Both sides share the responsibility for the casualties resulting from this tragic outbreak. But, I again ask you, therefore, to turn your attention to the future, and to the measures which we should all work out together... I intend to hold conversations with the parties to discuss such measures. The people on both sides of this troublesome demarcation line deserve a feeling of security, and it is our privilege, as well as our responsibility, to bring this about."

The Israel delegation took exception to the Chairman's findings and submitted that the evidence pointing to Jordan's responsibility was persuasive and certainly more complete and definite than in other cases in which the MAC found it possible to determine responsibility for starting firing. Though the Jordanian delegation was prepared to forgo the voting on the resolutions submitted by the Parties the Israel delegation remained steadfast in its demand that culpability should not be left clouded.

Rafael on Stand in Greenwald Trial; Next Hearing on Aug. 9

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The "disappearance" of eight million Swiss francs ($2m.) — the bulk of the ransom money paid for the Bergen Belsen Rescue Train — served as the focal point of the testimony by Mr. Gideon Rafael in one of the sternest sessions of the Greenwald libel trial in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

Mr. Rafael, now Foreign Ministry Counsellor on Middle East and U.N. Affairs, was declared a "hostile witness" by Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the District Court, at the request of Mr. Shmuel Tamir who stated that "not only has the witness lied twenty times, but he is also shirking in answering questions."

Judge Halevi, in acceding to the request, noted, however, that he would decide on the veracity of Mr. Rafael's testimony in his judgment.

(By having Mr. Rafael declared a "hostile witness", Mr. Tamir was no longer bound by the restrictions imposed by main examination, and could in effect cross-examine the witness.)

Mr. Tamir was appearing for Mr. Malkiel Greenwald who is on trial for having libeled Dr. I. Kastner in a newsletter by saying that he collaborated with the Nazis. Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney General, is appearing for the State.

Judge Halevi postponed the next hearing until August 9 because, he stated, he needed time to examine the "sheer weight of the evidence."

In opening his testimony, Mr. Rafael, who served as Jewish Agency representative to the International Committee on War Criminals after the Second World War, said that he could not positively identify a memorandum allegedly signed by himself, although he confirmed the correctness of its contents.

(The witness stated later that the letter might have been written by Mr. Maurice Boukstein, legal adviser to the Jewish Agency. Still later, however, when Judge Halevi began questioning him on the circumstances which had led to such a letter being written, Mr. Rafael confirmed that it was written by him.)

Frankfurt Memo

The memorandum, dated Frankfurt, March 6, 1946, described the negotiations between Dr. Kastner and Kurt Becher, a Nazi. It said that eight million Swiss francs (in currencies and valuables) had been paid to Becher for the Bergen Belsen Rescue Train. Mr. Rafael noted that eight million Swiss francs was worth about $2m.

The memorandum stated further that the eight million francs had been handed over to several American officers in Austria on May 11, 1945, by Dr. Moshe Bar-Zvi (Schweiger) at the request of Becher. (Becher had arranged for Dr. Bar-Zvi's release from the Mauthausen concentration camp for this purpose. The money recovered by the Jewish Agency after the war amounted to $50,000 to $60,000, part of which was in forged American bills.)

Mr. Rafael said that the information contained in the memorandum had come from Dr. Bar-Zvi and from other sources, but he could not remember if he talked to Dr. Kastner before or after he wrote the memorandum. The memorandum was a claim on the American authorities for the return of the money.

He also stated that there was no "connection" between the eight million francs which Dr. Kastner gave Becher and the eight million francs which, according to the memorandum, Dr. Bar-Zvi gave to the American officers. (Later, the witness clarified this by saying that it was assumed that this was the same money, because of the evidence linking one to the other.)

At this point, Mr. Tamir asked Judge Halevi for the first time to declare Mr. Rafael a "hostile witness" because he had been "lying for the past 15 minutes." Mr. Rafael protested sharply. Mr. Tamir resumed his questioning, asking who had given Becher the money.

Mr. Rafael answered, "The Budapest Rescue Committee." Mr. Tamir then turned to the Judge and asked again that he be declared a "hostile witness" since, he said, he knew quite well that Dr. Kastner had given Becher the money. Mr. Tamir then made his accusation that Mr. Rafael "had lied twenty times," and Judge Halevi complied with Mr. Tamir's request.

When the questioning was resumed, Mr. Rafael stated that Dr. Bar-Zvi had never told him that he had handed over eight million francs, but only spoke of two suitcases full of valuables and currencies which he evaluated at "several hundred thousand dollars."

Second Letter

Mr. Tamir produced another letter, written by Dr. Kastner, dated October 21, 1945, in which it said that Dr. Kastner had given Becher 8,750,000 francs. Mr. Tamir began to question the witness closely on the "disappearance" of the bulk of the ransom. He asked why eight million francs was demanded back from the Americans when Mr. Rafael knew that they had not recovered this sum.

Mr. Rafael roared that Mr. Tamir was trying to show that Israel had tried to cheat a friendly nation. Mr. Tamir explained that he was trying to prove the direct opposite; that Dr. Kastner had taken part or all of the ransom.

"You know this," he admonished the witness, "so stop acting." He further charged that the witness was lying under oath.

Mr. Rafael denied this vehemently, accusing Mr. Tamir of acting ostentatiously, and trying to smear him. He demanded that Mr. Tamir should refrain from insulting him, adding that he would "not fall into a trap laid by a sharp and clever lawyer."

Mr. Tamir: "We are faced with two alternatives; either Becher and Dr. Kastner took the money, or the American officers took it."

Mr. Rafael said that he thought that Dr. Bar-Zvi had only received $50,000 to $60,000 from Becher.

Mr. Tamir asked Judge Halevi to recall Dr. Kastner for further questioning with regard to the entire transaction.

Six other witnesses were called.

WAR CRIMINALS FREED

BERLIN, Thursday (INA). — More than 100 German war criminals were released by the East German authorities yesterday. They crossed into Western Germany.

The French authorities in Germany have also released 13 war criminals under a special Bastille Day amnesty.

Beersheba Bakers Warned

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The National Bakers' Association of Israel has informed its members in Beersheba that if they do not improve the quality of their bread, their supplies of flour will be cut off.

Complaints about the low grade of Beersheba bread had reached the local health office which, after an analysis, found that the quality of flour was good but that the quality of workmanship was poor.

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ORCHESTRA
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TEL AVIV, tomorrow, July 17
Z.O.A. Open-Air Auditorium, at 9 p.m.
All tickets sold.
By public request
Repeat Performance
TEL AVIV
Z.O.A. Open-Air Auditorium, Tuesday, July 20, at 9 p.m.
Conductor:
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Soloists:
Frances YEEND (Soprano)
Marianne RADEV (Mezzo-soprano)
Gabor CARELLI (Tenor)
Kim BORG (Bass)
The *Programme* includes Arias from Operas by Gluck, Mozart, Verdi, Donizetti, Puccini, Bizet; Overtures to "Il Seraglio" by Mozart and "Forza del Destino" by Verdi; Duets from "Il Trovatore" and "Forza del Destino" and Quartet from "Rigoletto" — Verdi.
Tickets at the Orchestra's office, 38 Allenby Rd., 12-1, 4-6.

The Government Gets the Blame

KAMPALA, Uganda, Thursday (UP). — Radio Uganda has stopped broadcasting weather forecasts because native listeners inferred that the forecasts were promises instead of predictions.

When rain was predicted and none fell, or when the forecasts proved wrong in other ways, the natives considered all of the Government's accompanying news broadcasts as lies. Administrative officers reported that the difficulty with weather forecasts was undermining the Government's position.

ISRAEL FRIGATES VISIT VENICE

VENICE, Thursday (Reuter). — Three frigates of the Israel Navy arrived here for a three-day visit in the course of a Mediterranean training cruise.

They are under the command of Aluf-Mishne Shlomo Arel, who exchanged visits with the Mayor of Venice, Mr. Angelo Spanio, and Italian Naval officers.

Mr. Astore Mayer, Honorary Israel Consul in Milan, is to hold a reception for the crews tomorrow. An eleven from the crew will meet an Italian Navy football team.

Police Clear Diamond Exporter of Smuggling

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Anton Daskel, who was arrested in Lydda Airport yesterday on suspicion of trying to smuggle diamonds, was released today by the police. They concluded that he had in fact forgotten to declare the jewels as he had claimed, according to the Commander of the Economic Police, Mr. S. Zohar.

The police investigation, which will be completed tomorrow, showed that Mr. Daskel had the necessary papers for exporting the diamonds.

HADASSAH FASHIONS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 300 guests saw the annual Fashion Show of the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School held in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon. Prominent among the spectators were the members of the 3rd Hadassah Tour 1954, who have just arrived in the country.

Mrs. Rose Viteles, Chairman of the Hadassah Vocational Schools in Israel, was Master of Ceremonies at the Show.

(Review of Show, Page 7)

LILIENTHAL FUND
Film Show
"Captains Courageous"
Spencer TRACY
Lionel BARRYMORE
In conjunction with
"THE EXHIBIT OF THE SEA"
at the air conditioned Z.O.A. House Auditorium, Tel Aviv.
Monday, July 19, 8.15 p.m.
Admission Charge to Exhibition and Film:
300 Pruta for Adults
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Late hours nightly
After your Swim...
PIPING HOT SHASHLIK — HUMUS — KABAB
The Coolest Place Even on the Hottest Days
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The sensational event for your Tourist Friends.

Having returned from Paris, where I completed my studies and obtained diplomas for
Haircutting
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by the newest methods, I am happy to be again able to serve my clients personally and offer them the latest preparations.
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At Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv: Monday, July 19
The Greatest Actors of the Jewish Stage
Paul Burzstejn & Lilian Lux
— and twin children Zisseleh and Motele in a special concert —
in the Musical Comedy (2 Acts)
'Der Galitzianer Fetter'
Tickets: "Masuah", 2 King George St.; Wallis, 1 Ben Yehuda Rd.; "Rococo," 82 Reh. Disengoff; "Bama," 50 Ben Yehuda Rd.; "Shevutzot," 1 Reh. Aliya (Tel. 3971) and on evening of performance at the Z.O.A. Box Office.

Cables in Brief

CATHOLIC. — The head of the Greek Catholic Church in Israel, Archbishop George Hakim, called on the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr. Martin Artajo, in Madrid yesterday, to ask for Spanish help for Arab refugees.

SYRIA. — The first women's party in Syria has been formed by a group of Damascus feminist leaders. They have applied for permission to contest the forthcoming Syrian elections.

DEFENCE. — President Eisenhower has asked Congress for a special $1.8m. appropriation to prepare for counteracting the effects of atomic, germ and chemical warfare on the civilian population.

INDIA.—Official Indian sources stated yesterday that France is to relinquish control over Mahé in the next two or three days. Mahé is a 23-square-mile settlement on the west coast of Malabar. It has a population of 15,000, living in the port and city of Mahé and in four villages.

CITIZENSHIP.—The U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee yesterday approved a bill which would empower President Eisenhower to deprive of citizenship any person convicted of conspiring to overthrow the Government. Persons convicted of rebellion or advocating the overthrow of the Government could also lose their citizenship.

LIBYA. — The Libyan Premier Mustafa Ben Halim, conferred with President Eisenhower at the White House yesterday.

COMPOSER. — Poland's noted composer, Andrzej Panufnik, has asked for political asylum in Britain.

SENTENCED. — Eight natives of Australian New Guinea have been sentenced to death for killing a local policeman.

OPIUM. — More than 2,000 Japanese police swept down on 150 opium dens in a pre-dawn raid in Osaka yesterday, arrested 250 Japanese, Chinese and Koreans, and seized a huge quantity of drugs and equipment.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., July 17

ATHON Tel. 3003
2nd week!
M.G.M.'s new
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
Stewart Granger, Deborah Kerr, James Mason

PEER Tel. 2332
UNTAMED FRONTIER
Joseph Cotten—Shelley Winters in Technicolor

GAL OR Tel. 4317
Evenings:
THE EDGE OF DOOM
Farley Granger — Jean Evans
Mats.: Fr. Sun., Mon.:
DESERT HAWK
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
WYOMING MAIL

MORIAH Tel. 4370
BATTLE CIRCUS
Humphrey Bogard, Jones Allison

CARMEL Open Air Tel. 3230
THE RED SHOES
Moira Shearer, Anton Walbrook
Technicolor
Sa.t: 3 performances at 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.
Weekdays: 1 performance at 9.30 p.m.

MAY Tel. 2308
3rd week!
FROM HERE TO ETERNITY
Burt Lancaster — Montgomery Clift — Deborah Kerr — Frank Sinatra — Donna Reed

ORAN Tel. 4317
THE MAN WHO WATCHED TRAINS GO BY
Based on the novel by Georges Simenon
Technicolor
Claude Rains — Marta Toren

AMPHI Tel. 4033
Israel Premiere
LADY IN THE IRON MASK
An adaption from Alexandre Dumas
Technicolor
Louis Hayward, Patricia Medina

ARMON Tel. 3043
Israel Premiere
SCARED STIFF
Dean Martin — Jerry Lewis
Carmen Miranda
ORLY (Central Marcel) Tel. 4033
THE WELL
Henry Morgan — Barry Kelly
3 performances nightly at 7 & 9 p.m.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
GOLDEN GIRL
Technicolor
Mitzi Gaynor — Dale Robertson
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
BLACKJACK
Georges Sanders, Patricia Roc

ORION Tel. 4039
Israel Premiere
IT CAME FROM OUTER SPACE
Richard Carlson, Barbara Rush

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El Al Man Chosen

The El Al representative, Mr. Yehuda Attir, has been elected Chairman of the European-Middle East Working Group at the annual meeting of the International Air Transport Associations' sales rates world conference, which is now being held in Quebec. This group determines the fares of all airlines throughout the area.

El Al representatives are also members of the North Atlantic and African Working Groups. The 70 international airlines are represented at the present conference, and resolutions are subject to ratification by the governments concerned.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Weekdays: 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m
Sat. 5 & 10 p.m.
From Saturday, July 17

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1951 Academy Award winners
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ARMON DAVID Tel. 23934
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.....it will make you laugh, cry and cheer
Stalag 17
with WILLIAM HOLDEN, DON TAYLOR

EDEN 2nd week
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Troupes of Vilna and Brooklyn Yiddish Theatre participating

ESTHER Air Conditioned
2nd Week
Jane Powell, G.I. Sweetheart
Ann Miller, Farley Granger
SMALL TOWN GIRL

MIGDALOR 5th week
The famous Danish film
DE FOKKERS UNGER
with the cast of "Ditte."

MOGRABI 2nd week
Dean MARTIN, Jerry LEWIS
Jumping Jacks

OPHIR
Spencer Tracy, Joan Simmons
THE ACTRESS
An M.G.M. picture.

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Guy Madison—Frank Lovejoy
The Charge At Feather River
Out of the West's Indian country... The dazzling color, the grandeur, the dauntless courage, as close as if you were there!
Daily at 2.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

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Caesar and Cleopatra

TAMAR 11th week
Evening only!
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ANNA
A "FORUM" RELEASE
Day ONLY! from Sunday July 18
LION MUTZRI
Continuous from 2.45 a.m. to 8.45 p.m.
Air-conditioned

YARON Air-Conditioned
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The private lives of Elizabeth and Essex
Matinees only:
"A MID-SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"
by W. Shakespeare

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 7.15, & 9.15 p.m
Starting Sat. July 17

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Jerusalem Premiere
A thrilling adventure in Africa's Jungles. Bomba, son of Tarzan, fighting wild tribes & savage animals
BOMBA, THE JUNGLE BOY
Starring: Johnny Sheffield, Karen Sharpe and the famous Chimp: Kimbo

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music by Rimsky Korsakoff

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Starring: Joan Crawford
Friday: THE THIEF

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The hottest combination that ever hit the screen
HIS KIND OF WOMAN

ORION Tel. 2914
TYRONE POWER
The man with the secret that could blow up half-the-earth
Diplomatic Courier

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Academy Award Winner!
directed by John Ford
THE QUIET MAN
(Technicolor)
Starring: John Wayne, Maureen O'Hara, Barry Fitzgerald
Hebrew & French Subt. by

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The immortal music of JOHANN STRAUSS
in the M.G.M.'s dazzling Entertainment
The Great Waltz
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Luise Rainer, Fernand Gravet with Hebrew & French titles

ZION HALL
Israel Premiere
James Stewart — Jeanne Crain in an action-packed and thrilling adventure in Technicolor
Thunder Bay
LE BALAFRE DE LA PEUR

I wish to express in my name and on behalf of our bereaved family, our gratitude for the condolences received on the loss of my dear husband
Willy (Zeev) Schuessler
Batia Wilensky-Schuessler
3rd Ann.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Blind Segregated and Idle

Dependence and Discontent Fruit of Administrative Muddle

By GERDA L. COHEN

BLIND men and women sat like bundles of rags flung across the highway. When the police attempted to drag them away, they bowled together piercingly. Shoppers and workmen crowded pavements nearby, venting their embarrassment in argument. "It's the government's fault" — "Don't you believe it, the Communists organized them." "The blind want work — and you hit the Communists." Police wrestled with a blind girl who bit and screamed. A deep silence of shame hung over the crowd. In the silence, one questioner shouted: "Who is to blame?"

Within the past 12 months, there have been seven demonstrations by such people, outside the Knesset, in the Malben village of Kfar Uriel, near Gedera where 81 families make baskets and brushes, outside Malben offices, outside Ministry for Social Welfare offices. Bystanders saw the placards demanding work, and read a welter of allegations, promises and threats in the Press. But nowhere will they find a complete answer to three basic questions: How many blind live in Israel, who is responsible for them, and what must be done to rehabilitate them?

Personal files on many blind immigrants were collected by local Welfare offices, by Malben, by the various health authorities and the Jewish Agency. But these records have never been collated. It seems probable that while some cases are duplicated, others remain uncontacted, especially in ma'abarot and Arab villages.

Official estimates based on fragmentary information talk of 3,000 blind. Great Britain's population of 48 million includes 71,000 and the United States has about 350,000. Taking into account the trachoma that scourges Oriental communities, the proportion of sightless in Israel should be higher than in England or the U.S., and the total should exceed 4,000.

The absurdity of the present situation may be gauged by Malben's declaration that 500 blind await work in camps, while the Ministry for Social Welfare lists 150 only. The Ministry for Social Welfare has now planned a census which will determine how many aged, educable, trained and untrained blind actually live in this country.

Although half a dozen bodies care for the handicapped, none bears final responsibility. "We have never accepted the idea that Malben relieves the State of its duty to help the handicapped," said a Malben official. He recalled that Malben hospitals performed eye operations and gave medical treatment where it would benefit. But Malben had the right to reject or accept candidates, both for this service and for its social programme.

Kfar Uriel is a difficult place. A type of hysterical discontent poisons the atmosphere. The children — 100 of them — imagine all adults grope their way about, and most do not attend school because the local youngsters regard them as different. Ugly panic gripped the village when a fire broke out in the wooden huts. Dirty unlit roads

In a classroom of the Jerusalem Institute for the Blind.
Photo by Rubinger

and a neglected public garden derive from the residents' refusal to pay rates. Malben used to undertake all services, in the hope that Kfar Uriel would achieve independence, after four years of support and free radios. Instead, the blind ghetto "has exchanged one sort of dependance for another," to quote Malben itself, which has also organized a basket-weaving workshop for 24 men in Beit Lid.

Kfar Uriel people consider themselves victims of an abnormality entitling them to dig into the public purse, as they did in Tunis or Yemen. For long they have been demanding union wages with a c-o-l allowance, instead of IL.120 a month flat payment. Malben agreed to pay Histadrut rates minus benefits now extended by Malben (Kupat Holim fee, rates, holidays etc.) The low price fetched by brushes and baskets involves Malben in a IL.2,000 monthly deficit, not to speak of the difficulty experienced in marketing. Dead-locked negotiations with the villagers have culminated in a Malben proposal to hand over tools and materials to the workers, and establish cooperative workshops for them anywhere — outside Kfar Uriel. Segregation of the blind appears to be an error.

Mutual Recrimination

The Ministry of Welfare turned its notice to rehabilitation two years ago, founding small "protected" workshops for 40 men who turn out the same articles produced by Malben. The one bright spot in clouds of mutual recrimination has been the establishment of a joint Malben-Ministry store to market these goods. The two parties continue to import straw and raffia separately.

Despite constant pleas, government and municipal offices shirk from buying brooms and waste-paper baskets plaited by the blind. A draft law compelling their purchase has bogged down at committee stage, due to pressure from brush factories who fear loss of custom. To counter their complaint, the Ministry suggested that each of these factories employ 25 per cent blind workers. "And seek our men!" exclaimed the manufacturers. "Let the blind live off charity!"

This very military attitude has confounded efforts to place blind in jobs they can do as well as seeing persons. When the old of the Sarin Hills for Malben a source for blue tabouleh was completed in February. Each operator learned on a special switchboard which might accompany him to the job afterwards. Today, one Arabist sits at Ata, one at Assefa, and one at a mental hospital. Only after much exertion and disappointment did these posts materialise; the other six telephonists are still waiting for a chance to use their skill. Experience abroad shows that a wide range of repetitive factory work can be performed by the handicapped.

If the public would discard its selfish apathy, there is hope of turning the sightless into normal citizens. The Palestine Lighthouse (an American society) in co-operation with the Haifa committee for the blind, plans to build a college for the 18—35 age-group, which lends itself best to rehabilitation. The school's living-quarters and workshops will form a complex with the Seeing Eye Dog school in Kiryat Haim. "The fellows who are lucky enough to come here will have to slog away at Braille, Hebrew, and typing, learn a trade and make the most of their six months here." For relaxation, there will be a gymnasium, plenty of music, and a sports field. Abroad, blind athletes play with footballs that have bells in them.

Volunteer Translators

The collision of authority has hindered the use of funds and good-will. Modest groups of ladies in Natanya and Haifa taught themselves Braille and devote their spare time to translating Hebrew books into the language of those who see with their fingers. But most blind can't read Braille, and those who do find it complicated to borrow a volume from the library in Natanya. The Palestine Lighthouse educates some 90 children in its fine Jerusalem institute — but a workless, degraded future faces many of the inmates. Malben and the Ministry of Welfare indulge in acrimonious exchanges while Pardess Hanna camp is a disgrace to the country. Clearly, there is need of a central authority to unite isolated benevolence and clamp down on administrative chaos.

New York Diary

By Jesse Zel Lurie

Bond Drive Dinners, Motels, and Isolationism

TUESDAY, July 6. — An urgent United Jewish Appeal release has reached me and on first glance one might wonder what all the fuss was about. The release is headed: "United Jewish Fund of Toledo Presents U.J.A. with $250,000 Check." This was Toledo's commitment on the Consolidation Loan and brings the cash total received from 90 communities to $27,000,000. A total of almost $28 was promised by 143 communities and the remaining $11m. is expected over the summer as bank arrangements are completed.

Now why does Toledo, Ohio, contributing one-half of one percent of the total loans received, rate a two-page press release all its own? The explanation is this. Toledo was the scene of an Israel Bond dinner on June 10, addressed by Ambassador Abba Eban, which was held against the wishes of the community leaders who had told the UJA — according to Henry Montor, director of the Bond Drive — that if the bond dinner was held they might not be able to get the necessary signatures for the Loan. As the UJA campaign is held in the fall, there was no conflict between the Bond dinner and the UJA, and Dr. Joseph Schwartz, UJA director, told the Toledo people that he could not intervene.

This was the story Mr. Montor told the Israel Press and in some Hebrew papers it was said that Israel was exchanging a quarter-million dollar loan for $50,000 in bonds. Yet both have materialised.

This, of course, is not the end of the story. Israel and UJA leaders will have to meet the growing problem of communities taking the lion's share of the Welfare Fund's income for local purposes while most of the campaign propaganda is devoted to Israel. The leaders' objection to the Bond dinner, which was a rousing success and fully supported by the public, was that "too much money is going out of the community." In 1953, the Toledo Welfare Fund raised $487,000. Of this only $185,000 was allocated to the UJA while $100,000 was given to the new Community Center and Talmud Torah. In 1948, UJA would have received 60 to 80 per cent of the total instead of less than 40.

FRIDAY, July 9. — Travelling through Maine, we are getting the excellent Washington coverage of May Craig, the dean of women correspondents in the capital. We had heard much of May Craig — when presidential press conferences in Democratic days were real repartee. Republican May Craig figured in many an acidulous exchange — but we had never read her before. Now in a Portland, Maine paper, we find this veteran Republican correspondent writing:

"It is being said in Washington that we are reaching, through weakness, the isolation that we would have reached through strength if Taft had been president... This correspondent has written here, and said, in talks in Maine, over more than a year, that the United States would become more isolationist because our allies were leaving us...

"The visit of Churchill and Eden was like a wake over the body of a friend. It was warm and cordial, but neither side gave way — at least we hope there were no secret agreements made by Eisenhower that will leak out as they have for the last 20 years from secret Roosevelt-Truman commitments...

"European nations have chosen 'co-existence' with the Reds. They will try to get Red China in the United Nations, and probably will. They want to trade with the iron Curtain countries. Fate of the air bases we have built in other countries, at such expense, and with such undependable security, is still to be seen. We have no control of these bases, they fly the flag of the country in which they are located and are not at our disposal in war. We have lost much of the confidence of small Asian Nations who hate Communism but have seen us falter when it really came to the issue, as well as our support of the European overlords.

"We have poured out billions of dollars, built up a towering public debt, run our budget at a deficit, in order to finance the defense of the world. There should be that 're-examination' of foreign policy which Taft advocated, and for which he was castigated."

MONDAY, July 12. — While the American economy has its weaknesses, the tourist industry is not one of them. The new middle-class establishments seem to get the biggest trade. The $5 a night per person, garish motels — all of them built since the war and some with television in every room — fill up first, while the $3 and $3 a night older tourist homes keep their "vacancy" sign burning into the night.

The government's unemployment figures for June, published this week, will not hurt the tourist trade. For the first time since the war there was no increase in June as the labour force increased at the end of the school year. Average increase for June since the war has been 400,000. The number of persons with jobs was estimated at 62 million, almost a million more than last year and the percentage of jobless male workers over 25 dipped to 2.8 per cent in June from 4.1 per cent in May and about five per cent earlier in the year. But the average factory worker was employed only 39 hours a week in June, an hour less than a year ago, the government says. This is indicative of the weakness in the economy, which, the Congress of Industrial Organizations warned this week, will eventually cause a depression. The take-home pay of the workers and their ability to consume the national product is not keeping pace with their increase of productivity.

The National Planning Association seemed to confirm the CIO economic viewpoint in a statement this week demanding continued business expansion rather than a "sidewise movement." The group said: "With a continuing rise in the labour force and a rather rapid rise in output per man-hour, a sidewise movement of business conditions would result in an increased idleness of available human and material resources."

A year from now, the statement said, a gap of about $25,000 million would exist between the realized output of goods and services and the full employment level.

The American vacationer in 1954 is not worrying about what will happen a year from now. He is taking his vacation and spending his money while he has it. Everywhere we go the "No Vacancy" sign predominates. For the tourist industry 1954 will be the biggest.

Visitors' Gallery

Champion of Negro Cause

PRACTICALLY every American belongs to a minority group, whether he be a dairyman or a Negro, a Rotarian or a Jew," Dr. Judah Cahn, visiting Professor of Humanities at Springfield College, Massachusetts and Vice-President of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People declared on his arrival in Jerusalem. Professor Cahn is visiting Israel for a series of lectures on the role of minorities and the problem of balance of power in the American political system, to be held at the Jerusalem Y.M.C.A.

His visit has been organized by Springfield College with the cooperation of Temple Israel of Lawrence, L.I., and the Y.M.C.A.

He hailed the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court against segregation as a path-finding step which could not be ignored by politicians in the American South. Dr. Cahn, who is also a member of the Legal and Defense Fund of the N.A.A.C.P. which conducted the court battle, maintains that fiery statements by Southern leaders were mainly for domestic consumption and that several Southern Governors had tacitly agreed to abandon segregation. Nevertheless, he expects further court battles to test the scope of the Supreme Court ruling.

As far as the American Negro was concerned, the idea of Liberia — as a counterpart to Zion — was impractical, Dr. Cahn pointed out. The American Negro opposed any attempt at segregation on a territorial basis in the U.S. or outside it. Professor Cahn recalled that Jewish groups were associated with the N.A.A.C.P. as *amici curiae* in all its major fights. Relations between Jewish and Negro groups were very close.

Underscoring the importance of the recent Army-McCarthy hearings, Professor Cahn noted that they had not lost the Senator many active supporters but that the large mass of undecided public opinion had swayed away from him. Political candidates now regarded an endorsement by Senator McCarthy as the "kiss of death". *L.Q.M.*

India Could Shut Off Pakistan Water

By G. M. GREEN

AFTER three months of triangular conference in Washington to discuss the International Bank's scheme for the distribution between India and Pakistan of the all-important waters of the Indus Valley, Pakistan has not accepted the proposals. The immense gravity of the problem — more serious for both countries than the question of Kashmir — has never been fully appreciated abroad. As Mr. David Lilienthal, former head of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said after an exhaustive study of the whole area in 1951, "It is pure dynamite, a Punjab powder keg."

The Punjab irrigation, as it is commonly called, which converted 100 million dunams of barren land into some of the most fruitful in the world, was undoubtedly the greatest single material achievement of the British Raj. Unfortunately, the full scheme had not been completed when Britain gave India and Pakistan their independence in 1947. And there is the root of the trouble, for it is curious that no provision was made by the British Government when it withdrew.

The Indus and its five great tributaries, spread out from west to east like a fan, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, all rise in Kashmir or India. It is with the last three that the dispute is chiefly concerned. For in the valleys of these rivers are the headwaters of the chief canals which feed the Punjab irrigation.

It is no exaggeration to say that by simply cutting off these waters, India could cause 70 million dunams to dry up in a week or two and eventually reduce 22 million Pakistan peasants to starvation.

The waters were actually cut off early in 1948 as a measure of exceptional tension between India and Pakistan, but whose orders is unknown, for the Indian Government has denied all knowledge of it. It was a month before the waters flowed again, during which enormous ruin was caused. An ad hoc agreement was reached in May, 1948 to ensure Pakistan her full supply, but she has always been haunted by the fear that it might happen again. India has declared that it never shall. But the power to cut off the water is in her hands.

But India, too, has urgent need of more water. Of the whole scheme as far as it had been carried in 1947, 70 million dunams were Pakistan's, only 20 million India's. In East (Indian) Punjab and Rajastan there are about 20 million people living on poor land which, if watered, could be as fertile as that in West Pakistan.

Since 1947, India has been constructing a number of canals which have already affected Pakistan's water supply; there appears no doubt that Pakistan is not getting more than 70 to 80 per cent of what was promised in the agreement of 1948. The situation may have become even worse as a result of the Bhakra-Nangal Canal which Mr. Nehru opened on July 8. So huge is the dam from which this canal starts (the canal was begun by British engineers before 1947) that Mr. Lilienthal estimated it could hold up all the waters of the Sutlej for a year.

More than two years ago the International Bank promoted a thorough study of the question by a joint Commission of its own and Indian and Pakistan engineers. The resulting plan put forward at the conference which met in Washington last March would assign the three western rivers, the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab to Pakistan, and the three eastern, the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi to India, after a certain period (five years has been mentioned) for the construction of link canals to supply the part of Pakistan which depends on the Ravi and Sutlej. India would bear a part of the expense.

The tragedy of the situation, as Mr. Lilienthal has pointed out, is that there is far more water than is required to satisfy both countries and its distribution, if it were not bedevilled by politics, is a matter of quite feasible engineering. For many years until 1947 the native engineers, whether Hindu, Sikh or Moslem had worked together in the greatest amity and might do so again. They are interested only in securing the best flow of water, not in politics. *(OFNS)*

TEL AVIV TATTLE

THE nuisance of noise is again being greatly cultivated by Tel Aviv's drivers. It appears that the ban on hooting which was introduced last year has been lifted now that Tel Avivians must keep their windows wide open day and night.

The drivers did not start blaring their horns unrestrainedly all at once. At first they hesitated, conducting a careful experimental campaign to test whether the local police force was interested in noise in general and in hooting in particular. Only when they were completely assured that no one cared did they begin to show us what they really could do with their horns—at dawn, at dusk, and in the dead of night.

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THE managers of Tel Aviv's night clubs used to be of the opinion that third-rate artists were good enough for their floor shows. However, the taste of their audiences has improved at a rather frightening speed, and today they cannot be satisfied with anything below Moulin Rouge standard.

The announcement that the Los Jerezanos Trio at the "Pils" was imported from the Moulin Rouge does appear to be borne out by its performance. Within a space of no more than two square metres a youthful couple, accompanied by a guitar player, gives fine examples of madly furious Spanish dances, among them the Antinea, the Buleria del Puentecito, and the Farruca, in which they excite each other to exhaustion.

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THE most idyllic place for dancers—provided they can entertain each other and do not need any floor show — is the Gan Hawaii just off the Natanya Road and the new Yarkon bridge. Two or three years ago the place was almost out of town. Today, the buildings of the big city have — at certain spots — reached the banks of the lovely Yarkon and they are getting set to cross it. The Gan Hawaii, however, is still untouched and I might say it does not seem to belong to Tel Aviv at all, but rather to some forlorn little local on the banks of the Seine in a Paris suburb. The patrons of the Gan Hawaii add to this impression — and thank heavens, nothing as yet points to any South Sea suggestions.

What, however, is of genuinely Tel Avivian character in this idyll is the soft splash of the Yarkon waves, and the rowboats that tie up the Gan Hawaii. There the occupants will dance to the tunes of the four-piece orchestra, and there, dispensing with complicated dishes, they will be served their national beverage—mitz.

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THE mobile luxury restaurant — as yet without a proper name—that goes into action at the Mograbi every evening at 11 caters to nightbirds and sleepwalkers until three o'clock in the morning. It is mounted on a tricycle, and features Oriental dishes and Occidental cotelettes, grilled over an open fire that would put to shame the buffet at the Villa d'Este.

Business is splendid, and my old "frankfurter" friend at the Mograbi, who keeps to his "controlled" qualities and to his licence has much to complain about. I try to console him by telling him that some day I will make sure to write about it in the paper.

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ANNOUNCING a forthcoming ballet event at the Z.O.A. auditorium, posters on the streets of our town proclaims that this will be the "First World Performance." *MANDO*

Readers' Letters

ORTHODOX INFLUENCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I wonder why Mrs. Luft stresses in "The Week in the Knesset" in your issue of July 4 that "pressure of the orthodox wing in the Coalition is more effective than is often realized"?

The existence of the State of Israel is due to the persistence throughout the ages of a strong, hard core of "Orthodox" Jews, yearning always for the return to Zion. The fact that Orthodox Jews had consistently prayed for this return was an overwhelming argument for the agreement of the nations to Jewry's right to Israel. So it should not be considered surprising, but rather fair and welcome, that the Orthodox wing in the Government retains some influence. Is it not one of the purposes of a coalition that each group surrenders something in order to be granted something else.

Yours etc.
BEN-HORAI

Jerusalem, July 10.

Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality
Notice No. 24154

RESULTS OF THE PUBLIC CONTEST FOR PLANS OF THE "BEIT HA'AM" MUNICIPAL THEATRE

which was instituted in agreement with the Contest Committee of the Engineers and Architects Association of Israel.

After reviewing the plans that were submitted to the Board of Judges, it was decided to award the following prizes, as stipulated in the conditions of the contest:

1. 1st Prize: IL.1,000 to S. Gilad, Hevrat Ha'Mehandsim, 2 Reh. Yerushalayim, Haifa.
2. 2nd Prize: IL.600 to A. Yaski, S. Pozmar, Architects, 100 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.
3. 3rd Prize: IL.400 to Y. Boner and Y. Nissan (Nissanivits), Architects, 6 Rehov Ha'shoftim, Tel Aviv.

TWO DRAFTS WERE PURCHASED:

1. 1st Purchase for IL.250 from Rechter, Zarchi and Rechter, Architects, Sherry, Eng., 93 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv.
2. 2nd Purchase for IL.150 from Otto Z. Toren, Architect, Reh. Hanadiv, Beit Landau, Herzlia.

An exhibition of the plans will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Engineering Department, Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality, 69 Rothschild Boulevard, 3rd floor, on Monday to Friday, July 19 to July 23, 1954, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and on Wednesday and Thursday, July 21 and 28, also between 5 and 7 p.m.

M. LEVANON
Mayor

July 13, 1954.

A WIZO MEETING
will be held at Misgad Hall, Beersheba, tonight, Friday, July 16, at 8.30
as part of the Wizo Good Citizenship Drive.
TOWN MAYOR TUVIAHU
will talk on
"DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE CITIZEN."
WIZO will be represented by Dr. R. Zimmerman.
The meeting will be concluded with an artistic programme.

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HAIFA
will be closed on Friday, July 23, and will re-open on Tuesday, July 27, in new offices at
5 St. Luke's Street, Haifa.
Tel. 2187, 4426 and 4427 P.O.B. 1068.

A new
Shorthand Course
for English and/or Hebrew Shorthand (two months, twice weekly) commences next week at "Ulpan Gregg" in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.
Registration: — Haifa: on Sunday and Thursday (all day long until 8.30 p.m., except between 5.30 and 7.30 p.m.) and on Friday until 2 p.m. at Mr. Bar-Kama's (Kempinski), 19 Rehov Pevsner, Tel Aviv: on Monday and Wednesday until 4.30 p.m. (on Monday also between 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.) at "Europe" Hotel, 49 Allenby Rd., Tel. 62913. Jerusalem: at "Hapakid" School, Rehov Benalel, opp. "Menorah" Club, Tel. 6748.
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